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THE FORTNIGHT.

MONDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

THIS IS THE second day of Durga Puja. Alms-giving forms one of the chief features of this the greatest national festival of the Hindus. Babu Taruck Nath Poramanic, our neighbour, whose daily charity has no parallel in the town, gives charity on this occasion with both hands. Yesterday about ten thousand persons, men, women, and children, collected at his doors, and received presents in sweetmeats and pice at the rate of three annas per head. To-day about the same number received presents at the same rate.

MOURAD V., says a continental paper, was a notorious drunkard, and was frequently so intoxicated in the streets of Pera, that his servants had to lift him into his carriage; his favorite "bitter" was a raki, composed of cognac, distilled with a resin obtained from the almond tree. He had an apoplectic attack before mounting the throne. If dismissal from the throne be prescribed as the proper sentence for drunkenness on the part of a crowned head, and rigidly enforced, it may greatly advance the cause of temperance.

THE LATEST RUMOUR is that Sir Henry Norman may possibly succeed Sir Henry Davies as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

A SIMLA CORRESPONDENT says that the Viceregal infant is to be christened with all due pomp this week. "His name, Victor Alexander, will point him out to future generations as the chosen Godson of the Empress Victoria, who herself selected these names for the first child that has been born in Viceregal purple."

IT IS reported that the Ameer of Cabul held a Privy Council, at which he unfolded his plans for increasing the strength of his army by 60,000 men; and, after consultation with them, issued mandates to the Governors of Khoorrum, Toorkistan, Candahar, Būdukshan, Cabul and Jellalabad, to raise as many men as they can by conscription, limiting the price for substitutes at Rs. 270 per private soldier.

MR. BLANCHARD JERROLD, who had been in India, is of opinion that the "Anglo-Indian, returned to his native country, is very often an insufferable individual, who treats his social inferiors with arrogance, and affects a superiority over home keeping members of his own class, to which his merits seldom give him the shadow of a claim." This is too hard. We can hardly believe that the Indian climate produces such a radical change in the moral constitution of the Englishman.

AN ENGLISH PAPER confidently states that Queen Victoria has been investing some of her savings in America and that her land stands in the name of an Englishman. The Empress Eugenie has it is said a great deal of money invested in Broadway; it brings in 62,000 dols. per annum. The Duke of Nassau has tenements in Allen-street, which are ostensibly possessed by German lawyers. The King of Sweden has 500,000 dols worth of property in New York. Are the crowned heads of Europe making a provision against the rainy day? It is noteworthy that the *benami* system is becoming popular among them.

TUESDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

THIS IS the third day of the Pujah Our neighbour Babu Tarucknath Poramanic distributed alms to about ten thousand beggars this day.

A QUESTION of considerable importance to the officers of the Education Department of the North West has been raised within the last fortnight by the issue of an order from the local Government to the effect that "any officers of the Department required by the rules to pass the higher standard of examination in the vernacular languages, and who has not passed by the end of October next, will be considered to have forfeited his appointment." The *Statesman* considers this "a dishonorable trick to make savings." But why was the original rule relaxed? Was that a "trick" to serve a few white men?

THE KRISHNAGHUR CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* has the following anecdote: "When Sir George Campbell was the Lord of Belvedere, he happened to inquire from his secretary, Mr. Bernard I believe, whether there was any civilian on the Bengal list, who had not taken any furlough to England. The result of the inquiry was, that Sir George found out that Mr. Stevens, the then officiating magistrate of Krishnagur, was the man, and on his coming to know from some one of Mr. Stevens' Calcutta friends that Mr. Stevens did not like to avail himself of furlough, until he became a pucca magistrate, he gave him a lift over twenty other senior civilians." And Mr. Stevens did not go!

HOW THE MAGISTRATES exercise their discretion. The High Court thus quashed a judgment of the Joint Magistrate of Backergunj in a case in which one Juggut Chunder Chuckerbutti was required to furnish a security for Rs. 10,000 to keep the peace for one year. Mr. Justice Markby remarks as follows:

"I consider that in this case the joint-magistrate has not done that which the law requires. Either he has wholly to exercise the discretion which the law requires him to exercise in taking security for good behaviour, or, if he has exercised it at all, he has exercised it in a manner which is altogether unreasonable. Whichever be the case, I do not think we ought to allow such an order to stand.

No one appears on behalf of Government to support the order, and the magistrate has offered us no explanation. We have, nevertheless, thought it necessary to consider whether this is a case in which we ought to interfere under the powers of superintendence and revision over the subordinate courts conferred upon the High Court by chapter XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It has been held, notwithstanding the very general words of sections 294 and 297, that this court ought not, in the exercise of these powers, to go into the evidence and examine the conclusions of the court below upon the facts. I desire to adhere to those decisions. It seems to me necessary to do so, as otherwise an appeal would virtually lie against every decision of the subordinate courts which was clearly not intended by the legislature. But, nevertheless, I do not think that we are excluded from interference where, in cases requiring the exercise of discretion it appears upon the face of proceedings that the magistrate has exercised no discretion, at all; or has exercised his discretion in a manner wholly unreasonable. I think that we have the power and ought to interfere in such cases, just as we have the power and ought to interfere where the magistrate has been guilty of misconduct. I do not myself intend to say anything contrary to this in the case reported in the XX. Weekly Reporter, page 40, criminal rulings. Nor do I think that the decision in Queen *vs.* Bellilios, XII. Bengal Law Reports, p. 249, lays down any thing contrary to this view. No doubt the language of Mr. Justice Pontifex in this case and my own language in the other case might be pressed to the extent of confining the court when exercising powers of revision strictly to errors in law. As a general rule that is so. Cases of misconduct or utter want of discretion are rare and exceptional, and were not, I think, contemplated when those decisions were given. I am of opinion that this court, when exercising its powers of revision, is justified in dealing with such cases, and that we may do this without in any way interfering with the rule that this court will accept the conclusions of the court below upon the evidence in the case.

Upon the ground that it appears upon reading the proceedings that the joint magistrate has either exercised no discretion at all in fixing the amount of security, or that he has exercised his discretion unreasonably, and that the magistrate has given us no explanation, I think we ought to set aside his order.

Mitter, J.—I am also of opinion that we ought to set aside the order of the joint-magistrate in this case. Under section 297 this court has the power of interfering with judgments, sentences, or orders of courts subordinate to it, if there has been a "material error in any judicial proceedings of such courts." The words, it seems to me, mean *any error appearing on the face of a judicial proceeding* resulting in an *unjust* order. For the reasons given by my learned colleague, there appears, on the face of the proceeding of the court below, such a material error as would warrant this court in setting aside the order passed by it.

SO FAR as speechification goes, the Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla was a great success. Mr. Hobhouse, who in a neat title speech invited the Viceroy to open the Exhibition, pleasantly alluded to that hackneyed topic, the weather:

"There is one change, by-the-bye, on which I am glad to be able to congratulate the ladies and gentlemen here to-day, and that is the change in the weather. (Laughter.) Last year we fixed the opening of the Exhibition for a day which proved to be so tempestuous, with both wind and rain, that the company who assembled on the occasion was exceedingly select; only a few choice spirits of indomitable courage were present; and it was so dark that not only could we not see the pictures at all, but we could not see one another's faces, so that there is certainly an improvement on this occasion. Now the weather is to me not a mere topic of conversation, nor a mere matter of comfort. It is a rather important affair, for it affects very materially the finances of the institution. (Hear, hear.)"

Again:

"Now, as regards great offices, every man comes in on the same ground as his predecessor, and we find that he is as well qualified. The king is dead, long live the king (cheers), and the same sentiment applies to Viceroys and to others. But proficiency in the art of painting, to say nothing of other fine arts, is not so common an accomplishment that we can reasonably expect two Viceroys in succession fo possess it; and I think I may warmly congratulate all who are interested in this institution on the singular good fortune which has sent us a second President, who is one of the brotherhood of the brush, and who can take part in our proceedings with that degree of weight and authority which practical skill and knowledge can confer. (Cheers)."

His Excellency the Viceroy made a most pleasant speech, which we wish we could give bodily. His Excellency thus commenced:

"Mr. Vice-President, Ladies, and Gentlemen.—Whilst listening to the words in which you, Sir, just now reminded us of the circumstances of last year, it occurred to me that the opening of this Exhibition on that occasion was not altogether without a certain resemblance to the opening of the tragedy of Macbeth. I beg leave to assure our lady friends that I do not presume to allude to the presence of witches on that occasion. (Laughter). The witches of Macbeth, as we all know, were only three in number, and we have been recently reminded by some delightful performances in your hospitable house, Mr. Vice-President, that those three witches had also three very disagreeable qualities. In the first place, they were old; in the second place, they were ugly (laughter); and in the third place, they were spiteful. (Laughter). Therefore, I have no doubt that if those three witches had been caught by that venerable authority, the Wisdom of our Ancestors, they would, for all these three reasons, have been most deservedly consigned to the flames."

"In the first place, I am happy to say they are more numerous; in the second place, instead of being either old, ugly, or spiteful, they appear to be young, lovely, and amiable (loud cheers); instead of hiding themselves in dens and caves, they venture forth, with apparent impunity, displaying and exercising their dangerous charms in the face of open day. (Cheers and laughter.) Those charms inspire sentiments quite the reverse of horror and terror; and so far from running any risk of being themselves consigned to the flames, I very much fear that the witches of Simla are more likely to inflame the hearts of others (cheers and laughter) For all these reasons, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, it is not to the witches that I meant to allude, but to something much more commonplace, which was referred to by our Vice-President—I mean the weather,"

But it cannot be denied that the weather and the witches aerial or corporial go together.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

THIS IS the fourth day of the Puja. Babu Tarucknath Poramanic distributed alms to about fifteen thousand persons this day at the rate of four annas per head. Not the least noteworthy fact in connection with this immense charity is that not a single accident occurred during the four days of the Puja.

EXCHANGE of service seems to be allowed in the Colonies. It has been newly ruled that each colony will have to contribute a proportionate amount towards the pension of the officers so transferred. Thus an official who had served for a dozen or fifteen years in a West India colony on £600 a year, might be promoted to Ceylon on £2,000 per annum, serve a year, and then complete his term by two years in another colony on a salary of £1,250. Now the average of these last three years of service would be 1,500. Consequently, he might be entitled to retire on £1,000 a year.

MR. GLADSTONE has published a pamphlet entitled *Bulgarian Horrors: and the Question of the East.* He does not seem to be now fettered by the shackles of official language. For instance he writes: "The elaborate and refined cruelty, the only refinement of which Turkey boasts!—the utter disregard of sex and age, the abominable and bestial lust, and the entire and violent lawlessness which still stalks over the land," &c. Suppose Mr. Gladstone again becomes Prime Minister and is called upon to decide the Eastern Question!

THE BOMBAY Mahomedans seem to openly sympathize with Turkey. They held a monster meeting the other day, at which they resolved to make a loyal and confiding appeal to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India, beseeching her to forbear from pressure upon the Porte in its hour of difficulty, and also to maintain that attitude of neutrality which was from the first announced by the Disraeli-Derby Ministry. Funds are being raised for the succour of the wounded and the relief of the bereaved on the Turkish side.

THE PIONEER has a thoughtful article on the future of non-secular Islam. The writer thus describes the position of the woman under the Mahomedan law:

"It (the Mahomedan law) recognises woman to be as responsible a being as man, both in civil and criminal law; imposes all those obligations upon the female which it imposes upon the male; gives her all those rights which men can claim. Marriage does not mean civil death to woman in the eye of the Mahomedan law, as it virtually means under the English law. And yet the English is perhaps the most advanced system of law in Europe, and least inconsistent with individual freedom and civil liberty.

A great deal is made of the permission of polygamy in Mahomedan law by the adversaries of *Islam*; but Christianity itself does not prohibit it any more than it prohibits slavery, whilst Judaism recognised it rather as the rule than as the exception. One of the greatest minds the world has produced, who, as the author of *Paradise Lost*, ranks high among the poets of England, and as Secretary to the Common-wealth occupied a distinguished position among her statesmen, in his treatise on "Christian Doctrine," has proved with unanswerable arguments that Christianity does not prohibit polygamy.

The writer adds that upon the whole the position of women in the West is better relatively to men than in any state of society now existing in the East. But the reason why woman is more degraded in the East than in the West is not because the Eeast is Mahomedan and the West Christian, but because the East is less civilized than the West. Abyssinia affords a sufficiently close illustration. Is the fair sex treated there with the same deference that civilized Europe accords to womankind? And yet Abyssinia is a Christian country.

THURSDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

THIS IS the last day of the Puja or the Bhasan day. The idol, which was worshipped for four days, was immersed in the river this day. After immersion a most interesting social ceremony takes place, which consists of salutations and embraces, the old blessing the young, and all wishing each other many many returns of the happy season.

IT APPEARS from the financial statement of the Government of Ceylon that the actual revenue of the island for the year 1875 was Rs. 14,434,980, and the expenditure Rs. 13,015,258. leaving a surplus of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 1,428,722. The revenue for the present year is calculated at Rs. 14,200,000. When Sir W. Gregory assumed the reins of Government, he found the revenue of the island Rs. 11,216,790; so that during his term of office there has been an increase of Rs. 3,200,000.

THE BEHAR HERALD understands that Babu Grish Chunder Ghose, First Subordinate Judge of Tirhoot, and a distinguished member of the uncovenanted judicial service, has been selected for the appointment of District Judge of Bancoorah. In the meantime we are told that Babu Grish Chunder having completed 55 years has received notice to quit the service, and has been allowed grace for one year. He is still in the full vigour of life, and if he be appointed to a district judgship, we hope he will not be made to vacate it at the end of the year of grace.

THE RAHBER HIND, a vernacular paper, published in the Punjab, learns from a correspondent at Umballa that there has been a misappropriation of 24 lakhs of rupees of the Pattiala State money since the demise of the Maharaja, and that the case is under investigation. This statement does not tally with the certificate given by Mr. Lepell Griffin.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE publishes a telegram from Berlin which, if correct, may be of serious importance. It announces that the Russian Government is endeavouring with the aid of some Dutch bankers to place a loan in Holland. Russia, in any emergency, usually appeals to Holland for money, and this loan may be the prelude to intervention. The Turks are said to believe that intervention is sure to arrive, and to expect that the Russians, instead of crossing Roumania, will invade Turkish Armenia and move along the southern shore of the Black Sea.

IT SEEMS but too probable that the British Government will be forced to declare war on Dahomey. The King absolutely refuses to pay the fine inflicted on him and has become wild with rage at the blockade of Whydah, now strictly enforced. He threatens to invade the settlement of Lagos in revenge for the blockade, and to murder every white man within his reach. He has already arrested all white men found in Whydah.

FRIDAY 29TH SEPTEMBER.

WE DO NOT know with what reason Lord Lytton's Proclamation announcing the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi is attributed to the Earl of Beaconsfield (Mr. Disreali.) The *Record* points out that certain passages are almost the exact words of Daniel, cap. iii., v. 2:—'Then Nebuchadnezzar the king sent to gather together the princes the governors and the captains, the judges the treasurers, the counsellers, the sheriffs and all the rulers of the provinces to come to the dedication of the image which Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up.' Why might not the idea have been borrowed from the pages of the Mahavaratha?

THE GOVERNMENT of India has enacted some further rules to be followed by railway officials in times of any epidemic, especially cholera. The guards of every train are to be kept supplied with "some simple remedies for use in the event of cholera attacking any person in a train,"—the nature of the remedies is not mentioned. When fairs are being held, or anything happens, like the Prince of Wales's visit, to cause a rush of native passengers, special facilities are to be given for the purchase of tickets, and crowds are to be avoided as far as possible. When there is a large fair or pilgrimage in conjunction with the prospect of any epidemic disease, temporary hospitals are to be established in the places where they are likely to be most wanted.

IT IS stated that a European officer will be associated with Sir Madhava Rao in the administration of Baroda. Such an arrangement will not be consistent with the assurance given by Lord Northbrook that the administration of Baroda will be carried on by Native agents.

THE EDITORS of some of the Anglo-Indian journals have sent to England remonstrances addressed to the editors of the leading London papers against the remarks in the *World* about the habits and manners of English gentlemen in India. The *Madras Mail* publishes the names of the papers addressed by the editor of that paper. This is a new mode of editorial demonstration.

SATURDAY 30TH SEPTEMBER.

THE AMERICAN Republic does not seem to be quite a paradise for workmen. A party of French emigrants have returned to France, and at a "fraternal banquet" reported that there are no real American workmen, all of the latter being immigrants from Europe, and that they found the relative position of the employers and the employed the same as it is in France. In America, as in France, capital is the master. The workman in America has more schools than he has in France, and he has certain other privileges. But he remains a workman still and has no share whatever in the profits of his master. So after all it is the workday world everywhere, be the form of Government monarchical or republican.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION says that the Government of India has suggested to the local Go-vernment the propriety of making compulsory the registration of documents relating to immovable property, whatever the value of the property transferred may be; but the Provincial Government is not disposed to acquiesce in the measure. We hope the registration of promissory notes at least will be made compulsory. "Kyte-flying" has become a positive nuisance, but it might be checked to some extent, if the parties concerned were brought to book in the registrar's office.

IT IS STATED that John Robert junior, the ex billiard champion of England, who had been starring in Australia lately, intends to pay a visit to India on his return home. His weekly takings in the antipodes have been about £100, and he has refused an offer of £1,000 for two months' performance in New Zealand.

THE YANKEES are preparing steam-boats on a new principle for shallow waters. The vessel just completed, although 100 feet in length, with a beam of 24 feet, is so constructed with a flat bottom that, notwithstanding it is made throughout of Bessemer steel, including frames, deck beams, bulkheads, &c., it will have but the remarkably shallow draught of 12 ins. when in working trim and steam up. It is capable of carrying 150 tons of goods besides passengers, with which cargo it is computed its draft will never exceed 3½ feet. There is a flush-deck from end to end the boiler being placed on this deck near the bow, whilst the engines are quite aft, driving a stern paddle-wheel 2 feet in diameter and 17 feet wide. There is an upper deck, upon which is placed the various cabins, and there are our rudders at the stern all being actuated together by the steersman from a pilot-house placed near the bow. Its speed is estimated at 12 miles an hour. This steam-boat will be very useful for river navigation in India.

A MEETING of native gentlemen was held at Bangalore for the purpose of taking immediate steps to alleviate the sufferings of the poor of Bangalore in consequence of the scarcity of grain. A considerable sum was raised.

WE SEE IT stated that the Maharajah Scindiah has sent congratulations to the Queen on the assumption of the title of Empress through the Political Agent.

MONDAY 2ND OCTOBER.

IT IS STATED that a large deputation from the Oudh Taluqdars' Association has gone to Simla to watch the interests of the large landowners in the discussions on the Oudh Laws and Revenue Bills. Oh! for an hour of Maun Sing!

THE OFFICE of Legal Remembrancer in Bombay was hitherto held by junior barristers, but it has been lately given to a Civilian. The Barristers are justly indignant.

THE EASTERN BUDGET says that the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph will, during his approaching tour round the world, visit India, China, and Japan, in a yacht which is being specially constructed for the purpose. He will be accompanied on his journey by the well known traveller, Count Wilczek.

THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* says that Russia is virtually annexing Servia. She no more loves the Sclavs of Lower Danube than the Poles. To their genuine independence she is inimical. So she eggs them on to a deadly encounter with the Turks, and when both combatants fall exhausted, she means to step in and plunder them, just as the camp follower strips the wounded soldier of his clothes on the field of battle. Mr. Mundella's scheme for making the Duke of Edinburgh Emperor of Danubia, with Constantinople for the seat of his Government, is seriously entertained by his Royal Highness and his Imperial spouse. The prospect of becoming an Empress has restored the Grand Duchess Marie to a brighter humour than the one in which she left England. As Empress of Danubia, the only daughter of the Emperor Alexander would be for ever spared to her the galling humiliation of walking at a drawing-room at St. James's Palace, behind the Marchioness of Lorne and the Princess Beatrice. She would also have the gratification of taking precedence of the heir-apparent's wife.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the above paper has the following:

"The inevitable Sir George Campbell is President this year of the Section of Economic Science and Statistics, so that the "inaugural" there was full of India. Sir George rambled away, *more suo*, about land tenure in India, and, soon afterwards, referred to the silver question, without throwing much light on it. The only innovation to which he professed himself a little inclined is "to put more silver into the rupee"; but that, he admitted, would not be a safe operation, "till we are sure that the change in the relative value of the precious metals is permanent." He demurred to the statement endorsed by the Committee of the House of Commons, that India is likely to accept an increased, and increasing quantity of silver for currency purposes.

If speech is silver, and silence is gold, certainly the people of India do not want Sir George's silver.

MR. GEORGE SMITH of the British Museum is dead. The rising and meritorious "Assyriologist", so well known for his most interesting discoveries, was at the time of his death only 36.

TUESDAY, 3RD OCTOBER.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Mr. Charles Wilson, the well-known and popular member of the firm of Messrs. B. Smyth and Co. He was we believe the only son of Dainty Davy.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* reports the existence of a milch he-goat in our neighbourhood. He is quite correct. We have seen the animal milked before us. It belongs to our neighbour Babu Tarucknath Poramanic. We believe the Babu proposes to make a present of it to the "Zoo."

THE PUNJAB seems to possess the smallest pony in the world. It is stated that His Highness the Newab of Loharoo has sent a Nepauli pony, as a present to the young Maharajah of Pattiala, which is only 8 inches high.

A LONDON Correspondent says that a rather amusing proof of the "hard times" which the people of England are at present enduring is to be found in the fact that whereas in 1872 £10,000 was sent in the shape of "conscience-money" to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, last year only £2,603 was so sent! Somebody says that in England it costs quite as much "to keep a conscience as to keep a carriage."

ACCORDING to the *Bombay Gazette* "the cost to the Government of India of the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage at Delhi will be not less than fifty lakhs of rupees." We doubt.

WEDNESDAY 4TH OCTOBER.

WE READ that the settlement of the large Government estate of Tooshkally was rapidly proceeded with during the last field season by Mr Gomess the Commissioner of the Soonderbuns. Opposition was encountered as was expected, but it was firmly met and put down, and more than three-quarters of the estate have already been settled at fair and reasonable rates. We wish a detailed report of this settlement would be published for the information and guidance of the zemindars.

WE LEARN from the Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the report of the Presidency Division that the proposal to extend the system of State Branch Railways is under consideration, and there can be little doubt that several of the projected lines in this division, such as that from Calcutta to

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Jessore *via* Baraset and Bongong, from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour, from Ranaghat *via* Santipore and Kishnaghur to Bhugwangolah, if economically constructed so as not to exceed a cost of £3,000 or £4,000 per mile, will do much towards opening out the resources of the country, and also prove remunerative as revenue-paying enterprises. Large as the trade of the Presidency Division is at present, it is capable of much increase if additional means of communication are afforded both for passengers and merchandise.

IT HAS accidentally come to the notice of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor that M. H. W. Stevens, the Engineer of the Raj Durbhunga, has procured from England an assistant to aid him preparing architectural designs, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor does not consider that any authority short of Government should have the power of engaging persons out of India, and the more so as generally such engagements must of necessity involve a contract for a considerable length of time. We do not think that this remark applies to Municipalities. His Honor directs that in future no appointment is to be made, with any person out of India, save on reference to, and under the orders of, Government; and that officers who make or authorize such appointment or engagement shall held personally responsible for such act in all respects. Similar instructions should be issued against the importation of stores from England by any officer without the permission of Government.

IN HIS Resolution reviewing the annual report of the Dacca Commissioner His Honor the Lieutenant Governor makes the following observations on the relations between landlord and tenant in the Dacca Division :

"The Lieutenant Governor observes with satisfaction that, notwithstanding the unsettled relations which exist in many parts of the Dacca Division between landlord and tenant, there have been no agrarian disturbances arising out of them. There is, however, writes Mr. Peacock, the same feeling among the zemindars that has been before brought to notice, that they are not getting their fair share of the increased value of the produce of the land, and there is the same uncertainty as to the best way of asserting their claims, which has been gradually growing upon them. There is the same spirit of independence, and the same determination to resist enhancement among the ryots. The merits of the question are most difficult, but they have received anxious attentions from competent authorities on all sides, and the Lieutenant Governor earnestly hopes that the adoption of sound and recognized principles to guide the courts in the determination of rent suits, and in the settlement of many long-standing differences, will shortly be settled by legislation. The Lieutenant Governor would add also that there is much truth in the remark of the Commissioner, that intervention at the right time on the part of the authorities in actual personal communication with the parties concerned will often do more good than all the civil court decrees that can be obtained; and it is satisfactory to see that in several cases in the Dacca Division mentioned by Mr. Peacock, the personal influence of the revenue officers discreetly exercised has brought serious disputes to an amicable termination."

We concur.

THURSDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.

WE GLEAN from the Lieutenant Governor's minute on the new Land Registration Act the following figures giving the number of revenue-paying estates in the districts named below :

Name of Districts.	Number of revenue-paying estates.	Name of District.	Number of revenue-paying estates.
Bankoora ...	570	Burdwan ...	5,587
Beerbhoom ...	556	Dacca ...	7,909
Bogra ...	660	Furreedpore ...	5,754
Chumparun ...	932	Mymensingh ...	6,312
Dinagepore ...	748	Patna ...	6,482
Maldah ...	578	Gya ...	5,013
Noakholly ...	1,630	Shahabad ...	5,134
Pubna ...	1,449	Monghyr ...	4,743
Purneah ...	1,629	Bhagulpore ...	4,372
Rungpore ...	599	Chittagong ...	28,997
Tipperah ...	1,932	Tirhoot ...	15,348
Rajshahye ...	1,506		

MR. SMITH, late Magistrate of Jessore, makes the following interesting remarks regarding the material condition of the people of that district :

"Increased resort to our schools show that education is advancing. Increases under the different heads of revenue show increasing wealth among the people. Increasing resort to our courts of justice shows a growing knowledge of individual rights and the means of asserting and defending them. The rapid development of registration, and particularly of voluntary registration, shows an increasing want of greater security in respect of the title deeds of property, and of good faith in commercial dealings; while the numerous calls for the construction and maintenance of roads show a growing necessity for improved means of social and commercial communications. On every side there are marks of moral and material progress." Again: "The largest and most important portion of the population is the cultivating class, in whose material comfort and social position there has lately been a marked improvement. The price of rice has risen, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the value of silver has fallen, and while the ryot, gets a better return for his crops, his rent has not risen in proportion. The general rise of prices does not very materially affect him; for so long as he has rice to support himself and his family, he does not much want anything else. The little garden attached to the compound of his house supplies him with vegetables, and the nearest river or pond yields him fish."

IN HIS RESOLUTION on the annual report of the Presidency Commissioner, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor notices that in the 24-Pergunnahs district a small cultivation of indigo has been revived in the Baraset sub-division, which was once a principal seat of indigo industry. The present system is described as a perfectly voluntary one, in which the cultivators do not even take an advance for seed, but sow of their own accord. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the co-operative system of cultivating indigo which was introduced by some native landholders in the Nuddea district is not gaining ground, and that the past season has injured its popularity. Silk spinning is nearly as important an industry in the Moorshedabad district as indigo. As is well known, however, the silk manufacture has been decaying for years on account of the growing preference in Europe for woollen fabrics, and the decay has recently become more rapid owing to the greater competition of Chinese and Japanese silks with Bengal silk, and the increased production of silk in Italy. The quantity of silk now spun yearly in the district of Moorshedabad is estimated at about 3,000 maunds. According to the latest accounts, however, it is satisfactory to find that, in consequence of a failure in France and Italy, the prospects of Bengal silk are beginning to revive, and hopes are expressed that this reanimation will prove to be more than temporary. Next to these industries, and especially over all the southern portion of the division in Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs districts, comes the manufacture of goor and sugar. The great centres of the sugar-refining trade are Santipore in Nuddea, Kote Chandpore and Keshubpore in Jessore, and Khalarooa in the 24-Pergunnahs.

MR. STEVENS, the Magistrate of Nuddea, makes the following remarks on the working of local committees :

"A Committee does well enough when it has to deal with work falling within the experience of all its members, though even here the power, influence, and knowledge of the members are very unequal. I have no objection to a school, or even municipality, being managed by a committee; but it cannot be denied that a large committee is not adapted to administer the roads or schools of a district. Each member knows the circumstances of little more than his own neighbourhood, and no one really takes the trouble to make himself acquainted with the wants of the whole district, The result is that in the Education Committee the Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector of Schools, and in the Road Cess Committee the Magistrate and the District Engineer, are the only persons who are in a position to compare the requirements of different localities The sub-divisional officers, speak more favourably of the Branch Road Cess Committees and probably with reason, since they have to deal with comparatively small tracts."

If the Central Committee be a representative one, that is representing the different sub-divisions of the district, it cannot but be useful. But much depends on the *personnel* of the Committee. If only *apka-wastas* be appointed, much good cannot of course be expected from them.

THE MATERIAL condition of the people of Eastern Bengal is reported to be one of steady improvement. Mr. Lyall, the Magistrate of Dacca, writes—

"The condition of the ryots is excellent; they pay low wages, and are getting high prices for rice as well as for their other crops; very nearly the whole of the benefit of the rise in price caused by the famine year is enjoyed by them, and the ryots of this part of Bengal are decidedly prosperous."

In Furreedpore the people are not quite so well off as they are in Dacca. In Backergunge many of the ryots are said to be in debt, but Mr. Peacock, the Commissioner remarks :

"That they are so is entirely their own fault; with a soil of such wonderful fertility that it is by no means unusual for a single acre of land just touched by the ploughshare to yield 30 maunds of paddy; with a system of rivers and khals and channels that enable them either to sell the produce of their land to traders within a few yards of where it is grown, or to transport it themselves to the nearest market; and lastly, living in a district which, by reason of its wonderful water system, is almost independent of the rainfall, and where consequently a failure of crops is almost an impossibility, and a bad harvest of the rarest occurrence, the ryot of Backergunge, if he is not well to do, has only himself to thank."

FRIDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

THE TIMES OF INDIA justly invites the attention of the Government of India to a circular issued by the Acting Superintendent of the Telegraph Department of Sind, in the name of the departmental officials, inviting subscriptions for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Assistant Superintendent Pope the fine inflicted upon him, and the expenses of his defence. Mr. Pope was charged with assaulting a camel-driver, who died from the effects of the injuries received. According to Sir Barnes Peacock this subscription is a contempt of court.

THE GLOBE, a London newspaper is wroth at us for the plain language we used in our comments on the Fuller case. The writer says :

"The *Hindoo Patriot*, a journal universally acknowledged to be of the first rank, both in regard to influence and ability, and which belongs to the Honorable Kristodass Pal, a member of the Presidency and Municipal Councils at Calcutta, went so far as to say that 'the rampant Anglo-Saxon holds native life to be not worth more than that of a dog or a cat." The writer knew, of course, the utter absurdity of this charge, but having a gift for strong language, he deemed the occasion favourable for calling it into exercise. The worst of it is, that many of his readers will accept the statement as literally true, instead of regarding it as a mere flight of journalistic bombast."

But mark the words "rampant Anglo-Saxon." A rampant Anglo-Saxon according to our idea is one who considers himself the lord of the creation, who does not care for law or humanity, who carries his Magna Charta wherever he goes, who thinks that the world has been made for his pleasure and profit, and who takes it to be his natural right to threat and thrash every body who does not possess his own complexion and creed. To the credit of right-minded Englishmen be it said that they have no sympathy with this animal.

THE PROJECTOR of a new paper called the *European* has come to our rescue in defining what the "rampant Anglo-Saxon" is. In his prospectus he says :

"We may as well say at once that the aim and object of this journal is to supply a want generally admitted to exist—an honest and fearless expression of European thought and feeling not only as regards our relations to the Natives of the country, but towards the Government, which, from its recent action in certain cases, and from an implied future policy, seems bent on consigning the paramount race in the country to a position subordinate to that of its ignorant and degraded inhabitants. At present we are fully persuaded that there is no organ throughout the length and breadth of India which goes to the extent of calling a spade a spade; or, in the words of Swift, "they adopt a peculiar cant and jargon of their own that no other mortal can understand;" and it is, we believe, owing mainly to this mawkish and sickly sentimentality that Government has resolved upon exalting Natives at the expence of Europeans, and giving them what Exeter Hall drivellers would complacently term 'a voice in the administration of their own country,' but what every Englishman, with an ounce of brains in his head, and any experience of the country, must pronounce a deplorably abortive attempt at converting semi-barbarians into civilised legislators. Downing Street and Exeter Hall are not unfortunately the only enemies to European ascendancy and prestige in this country; there are others in our midst. These are not for most part either hypocrites or popularity-hunters, for we refuse to believe that there is, in this vast continent, a single Englishman who can conscientiously affirm that he believes the Native to be his equal, either morally, socially, physically, or, in fact, in any one way that it is possible for one man to be the equal of another. No! such is impossible. We maintain that the country is our property—absolutely ours, to be governed, or disposed of, in such a manner as may best suit our own interests. It is ours by the most indisputable of all rights—the right of conquest."

Reader! there's the "rampant Anglo-Saxon!"

A CORRESPONDENT from Jeypore has favored us with the following account of the way the Dusserah festival was observed in state by the Maharajah :

"On the Bijoya day in the evening the Maharajah with his whole retinue left his palace in state accompanied by his artillery, cavalry and infantry, and having passed through the principal streets of Jeypore returned to the palace under a salute of 40 guns. There was a collection of 5 or 6 thousand men dressed in new attire as they do in Bengal."

Maharajah Runjeet Sing used to hold a grand review of his army on the occasion.

SATURDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.

A VETERAN VOTARY of the Muses has sent us the following squib :

THE ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS ON A RECENT CASE.

A shame upon such wicked rigour!
Such a minute ne'er was seen!
For after all it was a nigger,
And the wretched man had spleen.

Had one wilful pulled a trigger,
Cause of wrath there might have been;
But was it wrong to slap a nigger?
Could one know that he had spleen?

When at church one means to figure
And the church-bells ring out keen,
A saint would swear at absent nigger!
What business had a syce with spleen?

Out of place is all this vigour.
'Tis maudlin sentimentr and mean.
A blow! 'Twas no thing fo a nigger!
Note *our* verdict—diedof spleen.

A. I. P.

A GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY notifies that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Simla on the 10th October, visit Cashmere, Peshawur, Lahore, Multan, Bhawulpore,

Sind, Kurrachi, and Bombay, and arrive at Delhi on the 23rd December for the Imperial Assemblage. It seems that no President of the Council has been appointed to act during the absence of the Governor General.

CONSEQUENT on the death of Mr. Justice Glover the appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter is likely to be made pucka.

IT IS STATED that an Empress Medal will be issued on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage.

WE TRANSCRIBE below the following educational intelligence from England relating to India:

"Mr. Prosunna Cumar Ray (Bengal), D. Sc., of the Edinburgh University, has taken the Degree of Doctor of Science (Mental) in the University of London. Mr. M. D. Makuna (Bombay) has become a member of the Royal College of Surgeons (London.) Mr. K. R. Kirtikar (Bombay) has obtained the Silver Medal in Medicine at the University College Hospital, and Mr. A Atmaram (Bombay) the Gold Medal in Comparative Anatomy. The following Natives of India were among the gentlemen called to the Bar recently. *Inner Temple*—Grija Sankar Sen, Esq (Bengal), *Middle Temple*—Naservanji Pestonji Cama. Esq. (Bombay), Nowroji Pestonji Cama, Esq. (Bombay), Nagendra Nath Ghose, Esq. (Bengal,) Abinas Chundra Mittra Esq. (Bengal) and Franji Rustomji Vicaji, Esq. B. A. L. L. B. of the University of Bombay. In the General Examination of students of the Inns of Court, held at Lincoln's Inn Hall, at the end of May, Mr. G. A. Dharmeratne (Ceylon) and Mr. N. R. Motabhoy (Bombay) passed a satisfactory examination in Roman Civil Law."

IT IS SAID that the Natives of Mysore propose to establish a Musical College at Bangalore, with a view to the revival of Indian Music. The College will be endowed with sufficient funds for the support of a suitable number of Professors of Indian Music, who will be drawn from Hyderabad, Benares, Baroda, and other places.

THE NATIVE GENTLEMAN of Ahmedabad, who memorialized the Governor General in Council, praying for the adoption of measures for the prevention of child-marriage among the Jains and Bhuddists, is informed that "although the Government of India appreciate your laudable endeavours, they are of opinion that the matter is one in which the natives themselves should take initiative with the view of bringing about a reform."

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR will return to Calcutta by the end of the month travelling by the North Bengal Railway.

OUR OLD FRIEND, Sir Mordaunt Wells, as the *Englishman* calls him, has written a letter to the *Times* on the Fuller case expressing a wish that the Secretary of State would give Lord Lytton a bit of his mind for his unconstitutional interference with the High Court of Agra. Has Sir Mordaunt forgotten the "bit of mind," which Sir Charles Wood, now Lord Halifax, as Secretary of State, gave him for vilifying the Bengalis from the bench, and which led to his premature retirement from India?

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* has the following notice of Babu Shoshee Chunder Dutt's article in last *Frazer* on *Taxation in India*:

"This is the first time that a native of India has ever appeared in print as a contributor to one of the leading periodicals of the day. Nor can it be said that Mr. Chunder Dutt, who by the way is a Justice of the Peace in Calcutta, has treated his subject by any means badly. He writes well, is independent in spirit, and upholds the rights of his fellow-countrymen without indulging in that vulgar abusive tone, which is so common in the native press towards the governing race in Hindustan. He has certainly some peculiar opinions of his own on the subject of "Taxation in India;" but he has every right to these; and he does not push them to the front in anything like an offensive tone. Nor is he in any way illogical in his arguments. He seems to have studied the topic on which he writes from every possible point of view; and to have formed his opinions from a practical knowledge of his subject. He is strongly opposed to the income tax, which he says will always be looked on unfavourably by his fellow-countrymen. But he would increase the revenue by various means of indirect taxation that would never be felt, even by the poorest classes of natives. Altogether Mr. Shoshee Chunder Dutt makes a decidedly favourable impression by his article in *Fraser*, and the paper will be read, with interest even by those who do not agree with him."

The writer is mistaken in stating that this was the first time a native of India appeared in an English periodical. Babu Shoshee Chunder Dutt has himself contributed several articles to English *Magas.*

THE LONDON EXAMINER has an appreciative and by far the best review of Miss Toru Dutt's "Sheaf gleaned in French Fields." We can make room only for a short extract: "A rare virtue of Miss Toru Dutt's translations is their absolute and unaffected [illegible]. An English translator will always try [illegible] over an inelegance rather than give us [illegible]t awkward equivalent of the original [illegible]t is less anxious to be graceful on all [illegible]; she translates what she sees before her, [illegible]s impossible to make the version poetical, she will leave it in its unpolished state rather than add any tropes of her own, or cut away anything from her author's text. In consequence, her book recalls the French more vividly than any similar volume we are acquainted with; and if modern French literature were entirely lost, it might not be found impossible to reconstruct a great number of poems from this Indian version." The writer adds that "this book is an important landmark in the history of the progress of culture."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams from Europe:

London, 25th September.—The Great Powers have agreed to the peace conditions proposed by England.

London 25th September.—It is stated that after the conclusion of the armistice affairs will remain *in statue quo* as regards Servia and Montenegro. It is further elicited that there is to be an extension of Montenegrin territory; and local autonomy granted to the provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria. Latest telegrams from the Cape state that in response to an appeal from the Transval Republic to Sir Garnet Wolseley, British troops have been sent as reinforcements from the Cape, the forces sent by the Transval Free State having been utterly routed by the Caffres.

Constantinople, 25th September.—A suspension of hostilities for the prolonged period of eight days is announced.

London, 26th September.—The Servians are discontented with the peace conditions, and are amazed at the accord between England and Russia, while large numbers of Russian volunteers are joining the Servian ranks.

Belgrade 29th September.—The Council, under the presidency of Prince Milan, has resolved to continue to fight until Servia and Bosnia are independent.

London, 30th September.—Tchernaieff, on the 28th, crossed the Morava above Alexinatz, and attacked the Turkish forces. Both sides claim the victory. Colonel Horvatovich's corps now threatens the Turkish rear. A protocol has been signed by Sir Thomas Wade, at Pekin, settling the Yunnan affair.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the year 1875. 2. Report of the Proceedings of the Forest Conference held at Simla, October 1875. Edited by D. Brandis, F. R. S. and A. Smythes, B. A. 3. Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Province of Assam for 1875-76. By Gustav Mann, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Assam. 4. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. VIII, August, 1876. 5. Observations on Rent Law. by Hurroprosad Chatterjea. 6. Report of the Standard Life Assurance Co. for 1875. 7. Pell's Illustrated Price List of Birmingham Goods, Birmingham. 8. The Anglo-Indian Commercial Advertiser No. 73, August, 1876. 9. Mutsya Purana, amended and translated from the original Sanskrit by Nilkant Gossami. 10. The Vedarthyatna or an attempt to interpret the Vedas. Vol. I. No. 5. 11. Sloka Sangraha or a Collection of Sanskrit Slokas from various tender poems, Part I. Edited and compiled by Pandit Lalgopal Gossami of Hare School. 12. Bharut Sramajibi or the Indian Workman. Vol. III. No. 28. 13. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine. No. 3, for September 1876.

A SOCIAL PHENOMENON. A Sanyasi named Rasidar Bawah is going to England from Bombay to pay a visit to Maharaja Dhuleep Sing.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1876.

WHAT THE NATIVES THINK OF THE NATIVE JUDGES?

WE are surprised to observe that at this time of day any one, who has the slightest knowledge of this country, should seriously maintain that the Natives hold the Native Judges to be corrupt, and that they do not therefore want the elevation of their countrymen to the district bench. How such a notion could have crossed the mind of an experienced public writer like our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News*, pretending to a knowledge of the character and sentiments of the people, passeth our understanding. Common sense should have suggested to him that in the nature of things such a feeling among the natives of the country could not exist. Even the most selfish man has some regard for the country, which has given him birth, and feels some delight when his kith and kin get a lift. But apart from patriotic feeling, the fact is patent to every Indian that his countrymen, who sit on the bench of justice, whatever their shortcomings, are not open to the charge of corruption. Whatever might have been the case in times past, and then English Judges and Magistrates were not above reproach, the present class of Native judicial officers bear an exemplary character. They possess good education, good knowledge of law, and good character. Indeed, as matters go, the native prefers to have his suit tried by a Native Judge of experience before a Civilian Judge, who has no experience and no knowledge of native habits, institutions, and character. Who does not know that when the Hon'ble Dwarkanath Mitter was a Judge of the High Court, appellants were solicitous that their appeals might be heard by him? Indeed, if there was any bench of the High Court, which commanded the greatest confidence of the Natives, it was that which comprised Chief Justice Peacock and Justice Mitter. This was not Native feeling only. The Barristers liked to appear before that bench in preference to the other benches. We do not say this by way of disparagement of the other Judges of the High Court, but we mention the fact in order to shew what confidence the natives possess in Native Judges of experience and ability. We happen to mix with our countrymen of all classes, and are therefore in a position to give a flat and emphatic contradiction to the statement that they think the Native Judges to be corrupt, and that they are jealous of their elevation to the district bench.

Of course Native Judges have their failings, but these failings owe their origin to their dependant position. The Native Judge fears the European, be he his official superior or a suitor, and we have heard of cases in which the weak-minded native officer has been obliged to pocket his conscience in order to keep in good humour the Civilian Judge, on whom his promotion and prospects in the service depend. It has been seen that where the Native Judge has shewn independence of the District Judge, he has not unfrequently gone to the wall. The *espirit de corps* of the Civil Service is so great that the Civilian Judge has naturally enough the ears of his brethren of the High Court and the Government before the Native Judge. The latter is a most hard-worked officer, and always strives to do his duty honestly and unostentatiously. But sometimes he is most vexatiously interfered with by his official superior, the Civilian Judge. The law is the same whether it is administered by a Native as a European, but there are Civilian Judges who wish to see it administered in their own way, and we have heard of instances in which the Civilian Judge sought to substitute his own interpretations of law in lieu of common sense and the rulings of the High Court. The Native Judges under him, though knowing full well that their "master" is wrong, have been compelled to follow his "circulars" from a sheer dread of his displeasure. A notable instance of this kind lately occurred. A District Judge issued a circular, which was opposed to the common sense interpretations of the law and the constructions given by the High Court. The judicial officers under him were required to follow it, and as a matter of course they obeyed it, lest they should incur his displeasure and jeopardize their rice and *dal*, as their prospects in the service depended upon his good will and good opinion. There was, however, one among them, whose conscience rebelled against the circular. He was an officer of standing, experience and reputation—in fact an ornament of the Subordinate Judicial Service. He brought the circular to the notice of Mr. Justice Louis Jackson, who immediately cancelled it. The result was as we are told the serious displeasure of the Civilian District Judge against the Native Subordinate Judge. He would not even address him the usual complimentary expressions. Instead of "sirring" him he addressed him "Babu," as if the Native Judge was a common "Bazar Sircar," and the poor man so much felt the humiliation and annoyance to which he was subjected that he asked for a transfer to some other district, and Mr. Justice Jackson was kind enough to grant his request. Such is the reward of independence in Native Judges in their present relations with the District Judges. No wonder then that the Native Judges sometimes pocket their conscience from a fear of the wrath of the Civilian Judges. If then they are open to any charge, it is this that they are from their position liable to be brow-beaten by Europeans, be they their official superiors or suitors. We say suitors, because rightly

or wrongly some of the native judges do labor under an impression that the European by reason of his fellowship with the higher officials has great power for injuring them, particularly in the servilely dependant position which they occupy.

If the Native Judge should be elevated to the District Bench he ought to be made perfectly independent like the Civilian District Judge. Unless his independence be guaranteed, his elevation will do more harm than good. So long as he will feel that his position in the service is dependant upon the good will of his Civilian colleague, he can not help crying "ditto to Mr. Burke." We do not know what plan is contemplated for lifting the Native to the District Bench —whether he will be appointed to the District Judgship in the same way as a Civilian is now appointed or be made a member of a new district Appellate Bench. If the former, his position will of course be independent, for he will simply take the place of the Civilian. But if he should form a part of the district appellate bench under the scheme proposed by Sir Richard Temple, his position ought to be made as independent as that of the Native Puisne Judge of the High Court in relation to his civilian colleague. If he should, however, be maintained as a Sub-Judge in all other respects, and be privileged to sit with the Civilian Judge to hear appeals only, then the improvement will be more in name than anything else. As a Sub-Judge he will be entirely dependant upon the Civilian Judge, and his new position will be necessarily painful and embarassing. He cannot be expected to give his opinion freely in opposition to the views and wishes of his official superior, and the gain to the public from such an ill-assortment of judicial materiel will be *nil*. On this point we cannot resist the temptation of quoting the opinion of Sir Richard Garth. Sir Richard says: "In the letter of the British Indian Association, to which I have already referred, great stress is laid, and very properly so, upon the independence of the Native Judge, and his equality with the European, being duly preserved. Without such independence and equality it is impossible that the combination of the two elements would work satisfactorily. Now, the feeling of equality must depend, in some measure at least, upon the amount of remuneration which each Judge receives; and although a native would not reasonably expect so large a rate of salary as a European, still Rs. 1,200 a month, which is the sum proposed by Sir Richard Temple, is surely far less than a Native gentleman elevated to a higher rank than that which is now held by a District Judge, has a right to expect. Besides which, there is also this consideration, if it be found, as I think it would, that in the first instance at any rate, recourse must be had for some of the Appellate Judges to the Native Bar, few, if any of these gentlemen, who are in good practice, would think it worth their while to accept such a position, without being guaranteed a much larger income than Rs. 1,200 per month." The salary question we will notice hereafter.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE FULLER CASE.

WE have already given extracts from some of the leading London papers conveying English opinion on the Fuller Case. It will have been seen that the majority of the English papers support Lord Lytton's Minute. The *Pioneer* says that "the India Office are with the Viceroy to a man." One contemporary continues: "Lord Lytton is known there to have taken action with the full concurrence of his Council, and we can state authoritatively that the Secretary of State (as, in virtue of his recent utterances, he is bound to, by the bye) has resolved to uphold the Viceroy's view, both on legal and political grounds. And the Viceroy's action, we hear, is to receive still more exalted approbation—approbation to which it is hardly so well entitled, under the circumstances. The Prince of Wales' letters to Her Majesty, whilst on his Indian tour, urged frequent complaints of the discourtesy of the Political Department in their demeanour towards the Native princes, and of harsh treatment of the Natives on the part of Anglo-Indians generally. These letters, it is represented, were laid before Lord Lytton before his departure, with an emphatic request from the Queen herself that his special efforts should be directed towards our reformation; so that the Fuller Minute, which he can never have written in pursuance of any such injunction, will please Her Majesty, if it does please her, not on its own merits really, but by reason of a wrong impression which may have been unfairly conveyed to her."

It will be seen from the above that the Fuller Case has led to the larger question of the treatment of the princes and peoples of India by English officers and Englishmen generally. This question has been suggested by the facts, which came to the knowledge of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during his late visit. We are glad that the larger question has been raised, for the Fuller Case, serious as it is, would not have deserved such a wide publicity, if it were not true that many English officers in this country are too apt to carry things with a high hand, whenever natives are concerned, that in cases between Europeans and Natives the former are shewn a consideration usually denied to the latter, and that a native, however high his position, is not safe from the rude hand of English authority. The Fuller Case served a text for a general sermon from the highest authority, and we are satisfied that the moral effect of Lord Lytton's Minute will be good. Even the Anglo-Indian papers, which have criticized the minute so sharply, do not deny that the relations between Englishmen, particularly English officers, and the people, are not of the pleasantest character, and require considerable improvement. The character of the Government in this country is necessarily despotic, and the English officer, who represents it in the district or in the court of a Native State, not unfrequently thinks that the prestige of the Government depends upon the vigour with which he acts. He forgets that however despotic the Government, its proceedings are regulated by certain established laws, and that he is bound to conform to those laws. The people of India are well aware that the Government must to a certain extent be despotic, but at the same time they have been taught to believe that the law is supreme, and whenever the law is overriden, they naturally enough cry out. They are weak, and cannot therefore raise their voice sufficiently loud, but that circumstance enhances the responsibility of the English officer. How rarely however does he realize this responsibility! Coming from one of the most civilized countries of the world he finds himself in the midst of a people, who, though with a glorious past, have been trodden down by foreign domination and misrule for centuries, who possess habits, customs and feelings with which he does not sympathize, who have been just emerging from an effete civilization, and who lack many of those good qualities, which have contributed to the greatness of the English nation. These differences in the civilization, habits, and customs of the people of India fill the English officer with an idea of national superiority, which might be innocuous as a sentiment, when confined within the breast of the individual, but which is positively mischievous, when it finds expression in practical action. When the English officer from pride of race or superior civilization treats the Indian subject of the Queen with insolence, contumely or harshness, he forgets that the man so treated is made of the same flesh and blood like himself, and has inherited the common qualities and rights of humanity. To be weak is certainly miserable, but physical weakness does not blunt the moral sentiments in man; on the contrary the weak man perhaps is more sensitive than the strong man. The statesmen, who rule the destinies of India, have it seems come to know the defects of English administration in India, and they deserve commendation and not condemnation for shewing a resolution that Englishmen in India, whether serving their Sovereign or seeking gain, should behave themselves properly in their intercourse with the people. If they succeed in this resolution, they will give a strength to English rule in India, which no battalions or guns can impart. It is most encouraging that the eyes of England in this matter have been opened by its future monarch. When the warning voice comes from such an eminent personage as H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, after personal enquiries and observation, it cannot go unheeded. The Royal visit, as we had anticipated, has not been barren of results, and the enthusiasm with which H. R. H. was received everywhere by the people of India has not gone unrewarded. The vast expenses, which they incurred in giving expression to their joy at the auspicious event, have proved a reproductive outlay of the best kind, and if the spirit in which the moral conquests of the Prince have been received by the English nation continues, the return of the outlay will continue to increase. An auspicious conjunction of circumstances has occurred for the inauguration of the new policy. The Prince returned from India with ocular and incontestable proofs of the devoted loyalty of the Indian subjects of the Queen. Her Gracious Majesty has been pleased to take the title of Empress of India in recognition of that loyalty. The new Viceroy, endowed with a vigorous imagination, has a heart which tunes in accord with the notes of humanity in whatever latitude placed. This happy combination of circumstances is, we repeat, auspicious for the inauguration of the new policy. And we believe this policy will be no longer confined to mere words. Platitudes we have had without number —but platitudes cannot make a nation prosperous or contented. We want practical action such as we have had of late in the Fuller minute of the Governor General and the Weld Resolution of the Governor of Madras. The English Government has doubtless conferred many blessings upon the people of this country, but it has not yet succeeded in identifying the rulers and the ruled in feeling. We hope the imperialization of India will mark a new era in the history of British relation with the East.

THE NEW POLICY AT MADRAS.

IN another article we have noticed the new policy, which is the outcome of the late visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. There has been a manifestation of it at Madras in the case in which the Magistrate of Negapatam so far forgot himself as to desecrate the dead body of a pious Sanyasi, which had been buried near a public tank, by exhuming it on sanitary grounds. As a matter of course the Government of Madras has come in for considerable abuse from the local Anglo-Indian papers. The Resolution of the Governor of Madras puts the facts of the case in a clear light. We give it below:

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following papers:—

Petition from inhabitants of Negapatam, 5th June 1876, Complaining of certain proceedings connected with the exhumation of the body of a Brahmin Sanyasi, buried on the bund of the Akareekulam, Nagapatam.

Referred for report, 20th idem

Report thereon by District Magistrate of Tanjore, 23rd July 1876.

Petitions from Kistnasami Aiyar, Head Sheristadar, North Arcot, of 5th and 11th June 1876.

From District Magistrate, Tanjore of, 25th July 1876 and 15th August 1876.

ORDER THEREON, 2ND SEPT,

The Governor in Council has perused these papers with the utmost regret.

It is clear that the place of interment was and had been a customary burial place for Brahmins and Sudras, Sanyasis, and that no steps had been taken by any authority to prohibit such burials, or to prohibit the use of the place as a place of burial under the powers of the Municipal or any other law. There can be no doubt also that any danger of contamination by impurity, from decomposition of one body buried at a distance of 15 or 20 yards from the water with a thick wall, and a large flight of steps intervening, might have been entirely prevented without the removal of the corpse from the grave.

2. Under such circumstances the President of the Municipality hastily, and without investigation of the circumstances, proposed to put in force the utmost powers of the law, and without taking warning from the doubt suggested by the letter of the Acting Collector, issued an order purporting to be under the statute, but in which he incorporated a threat entirely unjustified by the statute, and which was an insult to the feelings of the family, and of the entire Brahmin and Hindu community, as well as an outrage to decency.

3. Mr. Weld has shown himself to be, at present at least, entirely wanting in the qualifications essential to the due exercise of judicial or magisterial functions, and will accordingly be removed from his appointment as Acting Head Assistant in Tanjore, and suspended from all employment for two months and it is further ordered that the exercise of all magisterial functions be withheld from him, until powers are again expressly conferred by order of Government.

4. The Governor in Council has also to consider the action of the Acting Collector on this matter, and while the Government are able, with satisfaction, to recognize Mr. Thomas's

strenuous efforts for improved administration in Tanjore and to allow due weight to the fact, that cholera had for long raged in Nagapatam, and spread thence with most fatal effect over the length and breadth of the Presidency, and that he was ignorant of the crowning offence offered to the people concerned by his subordinate. they cannot disguise from themselves the fact that he omitted to institute a close examination in a most delicate case, where he admittedly entertained a doubt, and that his action failed to secure reasonable consideration for those who claimed, and were entitled to claim from him. protection from the acts of his subordinate. and a due regard for the religious customs of the community. They regret also to have to condemn the tone of his comments on the facts of the case. But they are willing to credit him with an exaggerated idea of the imperative necessity for supporting the action of his subordinate in a town which had been stricken with disease of a malignant type, and in a line of action which he thought could be held to be within the letter of the law. This feeling appears, unfortunately, to have led him to forget that the very large discretion granted by the statute, imposes a corresponding increased responsibility upon those who enforce it, and thus an unnecessarily harsh and unfeeling procedure was allowed against those whom it was his especial duty to protect from anything like opposition, or wrong. His continued severity, however, in sanctioning the steps taken with regard to the Municipal officers, when he was aware that the case was under appeal to Government, appears not only to have been harsh in itself, but unjustifiable and ill-judged in the extreme and the Governor in Council regrets to be obliged to record his marked condemnation of it.

5. The Governor in Council directs that Sheshappaiyar, son of the deceased, be at once restored to the post of Village Munsiff, from which he was dismissed, and that the family be informed of the extreme regret with which Government have learnt the distress to which they have been subjected, and of the desire of Government to relieve them from all expenses connected with the provision of the second burial place, and the ceremonies on the re-interment. The Collector will endeavour to ascertain the amount from them, and will at once reimburse it reporting his proceedings for confirmation.

6. The Municipal Commissioners will, no doubt, act in regard to their dismissed servants, in accordance with the spirits of this decision.

7. The case of the Tahsildar appears to depend on some distinct consideration, The Government, however, desire that this present matter may in no respect prejudice its disposal.

8. In conclusion, the Governor in Council desires to record his marked approval of the course adopted by the family of the deceased and their fellow towns-people, in the circumstances which arose after the funeral. The temper and moderation of their representations under extreme provocation, and their entire abstinence from any violent acts or language, under circumstances which were calculated to excite the warmest feelings of grief and anger, are entitled to the highest commendation.

W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary.

This Resolution ought to silence all cavil. It is said that two members of the Council did not support the Governor, and if this be the fact, it is all the more creditable to him. The independent and firm attitude, which His Excellency has assumed in this case, shews the value of fresh English ideas in the administration of India. The Duke of Buckingham is new to this country and has not been contaminated by local passions and prejudices; his fresh English mind at once saw the magnitude of the outrage committed by Mr. Weld, and he has marked his displeasure in a fitting manner. Whatever hostile critics may say, the action of the Government of Madras cannot fail to have the most reassuring effect upon the native mind. Mr. Weld was clearly in the wrong. The Resolution states that the place of interment was and had been a customary burial place for Brahmins and Sudras, Sanyasis, and that no steps had been taken by any authority to prohibit such burials, or to prohibit the use of the place as a place of burial under the powers of the Municipal or any other law. If such was the case, then where was a breach of the law or order committed by the relatives of the deceased? If, however, there was any infraction of the law, the persons guilty of it ought to have been punished, but it was a most ill-judged act to desecrate the dead. Suppose Mr. Weld had attempted anything of the kind in Christian England, and in the pride of Municipal authority exhumed the dead body of a bishop, if it had been interred in a wrong place, what would have the feeling there? And because the Duke of Buckingham has acted just as the English Government would probably have acted in a similar case abuse is heaped upon His Grace's devoted head. Such is public opinion in India!

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

MASTERLY INACTIVITY is the policy of the Government of India on the currency question. This policy is in accord with the views of the highest economic authorities in England. The Government of India has lately published a Resolution, in which the subject is discussed with great ability and tact. For forty years before 1873, says the Government of India, the price of silver in London was never less than 59*d.*, and for 22 years, never less than 60*d.*, per ounce. From 1872 to 1875 the price fell to nearly 56*d.* Since then it has fallen, with alarming rapidity; the price of silver having been, at one time, quoted at 56*d.* per ounce. There has, indeed, been a subsequent reaction; but, although the price of silver lately rose to 54*d.*, it has again declined; nor can any term be, as yet, predicted to the continued oscillation in the relative values of the precious metals. This fall, it needs be borne in mind, does not affect the people of India in their home transactions. But as a dependency of England India is exceptionally situated. The Government of India has to pay, in London, annually, in gold, about fifteen millions sterling. It says that the greater part of this yearly charge is unavoidable, and permament. The interest, for instance, on the sterling debt of India, and on the capital of the Guaranteed Railway and Irrigation Companies (amounting altogether to about 7 millions sterling); the pensions and annuities to retired officers of the Government, both civil and military, and their families (about 2¾ millions sterling); that portion of the military expenditure which consists of pay and allowances; and most of the disbursements from the Home Treasury;—are all fixed by contract or honorable obligation, and cannot be reduced at discretion.

Such being the case the Government of India considers what can it do in the present crisis to mitigate the evil. From the enquiries it has made it comes to the following conclusions. 1*stly.*—That gold has risen in value since March 1873, and especially since last December. 2*ndly.*—That it is not shown that silver has fallen in value, *i. e.*, as compared with commodities in general, either in London or in India, during the same period. The Government of India attributes the recent divergence of the values of gold and silver is attributable to the following causes:—(1) the substitution of gold for silver as a standard of value by Germany, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian Kingdoms; as well as what virtully amounts to the temporary adoption of a sole gold standard in place of their customary alternative standard of silver and gold, by the Countries of the Latin Convention: (2) the increased production of silver in the United States of America: (3) the decreased demand for silver in India. The Government of India remarks that, throughout the last 26 years, exceptional causes have operated to increase the amount of treasure required to settle the accounts of India with external countries. Under normal circumstances, the yearly demand of India for treasure has never been very considerable: moreover, a large and, till lately, increasing proportion of the treasure imported has alway been gold. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the uncertainty as to the future relative value of silver and gold renders it highly inexpedient that, for the present, any public loan should be incurred, implying future obligations to be discharged in gold: if money be needed by the State, for the prosecution of Extraordinary Works, it must be borrowed in India, and in the currency of India Perhaps this resolution is inevitable. But we doubt whether the Government of India will get sufficient amount of money in India at the low rate of interest which it pays, when the normal rate of interest is eight or ten per cent., not to say that it is double that rate in the rural districts. The Government of India has come to the conclusion that if loans be no longer raised in England, the excess of the export over the import trade of India will not more than suffice to meet the obligations arising from the Secretary of State's demands and those of private remitters; and there consequently appears no reason to expect that India will be flooded with depreciated silver. On a review of all that has been advanced, the Governor General in Council, while deeply sympathising with the losses of individuals, and the disturbance of trade caused by the fall in the exchange value of the Indian currency, declares that the Government is still unable to recognise any of the proposals which have been put forth as calculated to afford relief without inflicting on the country losses greater than those under which it at present labours. The investigations prosecuted up to the present moment, have led the Government to the following conclusions:—1*st.*—That the divergence of the values of gold and silver is not necessarily attributable only to a diminution in the value of silver; that there are strong reasons for believing that gold may have increased, as well as that silver has decreased, in value; and that this consideration must have an important bearing on the action of Government, in reference to the present disorder. 2*ndly.*—That, although it is most desirable in the interests of trade, that the standard of value in India should be the same as the standard of value in the chief countries with which India interchanges commodities, yet trade will not be permanently injured by a fall in the value of the rupee measured in gold, provided only that a fresh stable equilibrium of the precious metals be attained. 3*rdly.*—That, up to the present moment, there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the standard of value. There is, however, one proposal, which the Government of India has not noticed, we mean the adoption of a uniform silver coin for England and India. There is a common coinage for England and the Colonies, but as it is doubtful whether a gold standard will answer for India, we do not see why a subsidiary silver coin should not be introduced, which would be equally current in England and India. We wish the Government of India had announced its views regarding this proposal.

INDORE.

THE Native States are beginning to copy the institutions of Western civilization. An administration report was hitherto unknown in an oriental state. Where the will of the Sovereign is law, an account of the operations of the Government is an anomaly. But the influence of Western civilization is spreading, the example of the British is fructifying, and the Native princes are advancing with the age. We have had of late had the administration reports of several Native states, and we need hardly say that we peruse them with a peculiar interest and pleasure. The latest report before us is that of Indore, the well-known state of His Highness the Maharajah of Holkar. That state is now administered by Mr. Rughunath Rao, one of the best educated natives of Madras, and the account which he has rendered of his stewardship is replete with interest. Last year Indore was a scene of great festivities. His Excellency the Viceroy visited the state, and above all His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honored it with his august presence. Conciseness is the chief merit of Mr. Rughunath's report, the leading facts of which we give below. We are told that the Government of India having arranged to furnish the Indore Government with good salt at a price which would drive bad salt out of the market, a new Department has been organised for its sale. Possibly this means that the experiment will pave the way for Liverpool salt. It would appear that from the Indore Government emanated the proposal that the British Mint should on certain conditions coin the Indore Rupee, equal in value to that of the British with a view to remove inconvenience to trade and to facilitate inter-communication between the Holkar's dominions and British territories. Then the Maharaja has entered into an arrangement with the British Post Office for receiving and distributing letters addressed to places within the Maharajah's territory and for handing over to the British Post Offices letters proceeding from the same. His Highness has abolished the pilgrim tax within his State. Civil and Criminal Codes are under preparation. Certain regulations have been enacted for the improvement of Village Government or Municipal administration. Trial by jury in important civil and criminal cases has lately been sanctioned. There are six kinds of courts, civil and criminal, in Indore. The highest is the Sudder Court; next to it are the Zillah courts, which have the powers of Courts of Sessions; and below them are the Magisterial courts. The

Magistrates are divided into 4 classes. The Magistrates 1st class are authorized to award imprisonment not exceeding 1 year and fine not exceeding Rs. 500 and whipping up to 15 lashes. They also hears appeals from sentences passed by Magistrates of the 3rd class. Magistrates 2nd class have power to award imprisonment not exceeding 3 months, fine not exceeding Rs. 100 and whipping up to 10 lashes; and to hear appeals from sentences passed by Magistrates 4th class. Magistrates 3rd class have power to award imprisonment not exceeding 1 month; fine not exceeding Rs. 25 and whipping up to 6 lashes. Magistrates 4th class have power to award fine up to Rs. 10 only. An Englishman named Dr. Beaumont is in charge of the jails, who reports as follows: "As the new central jails is not completed the prisoners continue to occupy the old buildings described in the last year's Report. Their sanitary condition is not bad, and as the prisoners are well fed and not overworked, their health has been quite up to the average of British Jails. The average strength of prisoners during the year was 411, average daily sick per cent. 2·27, deaths per cent.5·85." A Native gentleman is the health-officer of Indore. Dr.Beaumont thus testifies to his work: "The sanitary condition of the City continues to be improved, the streets are kept clean and in good repairs, and the drainage is being extended, but some large underground drains are absolutely necessary to receive and carry off inoffensively the sewage from the surface drains." The Minister thus writes: "The question of drainage is a wide one and opinions have always widely differed. The Durbar has had this subject under consideration and hopes to do something soon. I am strongly of opinion that sewage farms should be established to utilize the sewage without vitiating the atmosphere of the town. Regarding the operations of the Vaccine Department of the State Dr. Beaumont reports that "the Maharajah's Vaccination Establishment of 9 Vaccinators and an Inspector during the year vaccinated 1932 children, which is very well, considering that they have been at work in the places where vaccination had not been heard of before and among people extremely prejudiced against any thing of the sort, unaided too by that moral support and judicious pressure from enlightened Tahseeldars and other Officials which is so useful in swelling the vaccination returns in British Districts." A Foundling Asylum, the Minister states, "was opened but it has not been availed of." He adds: "The difficulties in the way of success are so well known that I need not refer to them here." The Maharaja Holkar has established a Cotton Mill, of which the superintendent Mr. Broome, renders the following account:

"The year commenced with a heavy stock of cloth on hand, amounting altogether, including pairs of Dhoties, to 25895½ pieces.

(2.) During the year we have produced ...
56,739 pieces.
13294½ pairs Dhoties =70033½

Total ... ... 95.929.

The weight of the year's production of cloth was 3,94,488lbs.
The sales during the year have been 66,332 pieces and 15,142 pairs of Dhoties.

Total ... ... 81,474.

and the weight of cloth sold .. .. 475,148lbs.

(3.) From this you will see I have, during the year. sold 11,440½ pieces weighing 80,660lbs. more than has been produced and that the stock remaining on hand at the end of the year was 14,455, pieces. This stock happens to be principally of a quality, for which there is now a very limited demand, and will take some time to clear out. It is, however, going gradually. If it had been of the same quality as we are now making and of the proper breadths, I should have cleared it away months ago. The demand for our present make of cloth is very much greater than we can possibly supply, as you will see when I tell you that I have sold about 40,000 pieces in advance, and could without difficulty double that quantity, if it were wise to do so, but I do not think it is at present.

(4.) Besides the above cloth, we have produced, 32,315lbs of yarn for the Market, principally No. 20.—with a small quantity only of 10.—and 30.—and this I have all sold. This shows the total weight of cloth and yarn produced during the year, 4,26 803lbs. and this I think may be considered a very fair result, if we bear in mind that the Mill has only been at work four years, and that, during that time, the whole of the work-people have had to be taught, not one of them knew the slightest of any thing about the work when it commenced.

(5) We have made a very good start for the next year and if you can only keep up our present rate of production, the next year will be far away in advance of the last.

(6.) The demand for our cloth is steadily, and, I may say, rapidly increasing year by year. The more it gets known the more popular it becomes. I have no hesitation in saying, it is, without exception, the best and most durable cloth made in India. This is proved by the fact that wherever it has gone, it has entirely superseded Bombay made cloth, and people, who have worn our cloth and tested its durability, will purchase no other. They are willing to pay a higher price even, because they have proved for themselves that they get better value for their money. Our cloth is real, genuine, and honest, and our *honesty* appears to be appreciated.

(7.) The circle of consumption is widely and rapidly extending The cloth has been and is being sent rather extensively to Seepree, Goona, Gwalior, Agra and Delhi, and wherever it goes it is preferred to any other make and the people who use it every where, are like so many Oliver Twists, "asking for more."

(8.) Mr. Broome adds that—"Being careful to keep up the present quality of cloth and yarn, I am quite sure we could easily command all the Central India trade, and extend even to the North West Provinces. It would yield a handsome return upon the outlay. and, besides this, might be made the means of drawing other trade to Indore, by which the City and State would be greatly benefited.

(9.) The remarks made about the cloth will equally apply to the yarn, if we had only spindles upon which to make it."

This is very satisfactory.

The Education Department of Indore comprises 77 institutions with 99 teachers attended by a total of 3,235 scholars and maintained at an annual cost of 22,935-7-9 for instruction exclusive of the cost of Inspection and Direction. These institutions are distributed as follows:—There is one High School and one Law School, both at the capital; and there are two Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Mofusil. There are eight Sanskrit Schools and as many Persian Schools. The Marathi Schools number seven, and the Hindi forming by far the majority, number 35. There are 13 Mixed Schools besides, viz. schools teaching partly Marathi and partly Hindi. And lastly there are two Female Schools at the capital. This department, inclusive of the Sanskrit College recently established, cost the State Rs. 33,000. A scheme for extending education still further is under consideration. Mr. Rughunatha Rao's remarks on physical education are pertinent. He says: "I am sorry to observe that the education which has been for the last 30 years imparted in India has undermined the physique of the Indian population. An attempt is being made in the Madressa to check this growing evil so far as it concerns Indorians. It would not be too much to make physical development a *sine qua non*, for entitling one to hold a diploma of proficiency in any art or science, or to enter Government service; unless one is able to walk, to run and to ride, he should not be considered competent to hold any appointment under Government."

The following is a statement of the income and expenditure of the State:

INCOME.

Sources of Revenue.	Fusli 1284.	Sources of Revenue.	Fusli 1284.
Land	30,95,000	Interests	3,74,000
Customs	5,26,000	Post Office	5,000
Abkaree	1,17,000	Mint	8,000
Tributes	1,14,900	Miscellaneous ...	1,08,000
Stamps..... ...	67,000		
Fines	70,000	Total Rs.	45,98,000
Cotton Mill.....	79,000		

EXPENDITURE.

ITEMS.	Fusli 1284.	REMARKS.
Palace	8,52,000	In 1283 H. H. made a long tour.
Civil Establishment	6,98,000	
Religious do.	36,000	
Charitable do.	77,000	In 1283 H. H. was unwell & large sums were spent in charity.
Army	8,24,000	
Police	5,36,000	
Courts	59,000	There was some error in the figure of 1283.
Jails	23,000	
Education	30,000	
Post Office...	14,000	
Survey	19,000	
Public Works.....	3,67,000	70,000 Rs. were spent in Sinking wells. 131,000 in making the Dhar and Depalpore roads.
Hospitals	16,000	
Pensions and compensations	35,000	These include compensation for villages permanently taken up.
Capitalization of Contingent	2,38,000	
Remissions	80,000	
Cotton Mill.....	74,000	The cotton purchased in 1283 was too much for that year's consumption.
Miscellaneous	73,000	
Total Rupees.....	40,51,000	

The report shews considerable activity and progress in the State of Indore.

KOTAH.

FOR some time past the Maharaja of Kotah has been a supplicant before the Government of India for justice. The history of his case according to the statement put forth from His Highness's side is this. In 1838 the Kotah State was subjected by Treaty to certain pecuniary obligations, some of which were subsisting in 1873, although the State debts might, before the latter date, have been liquidated out of the ordinary revenue, and without any reduction of the State establishments. But new debts were being incurred, and the Maha Rao, having failed in several endeavours to put an end to the corruption and culpable mismanagement of State officials, consulted the Political Agent for Harowtee and Tonk on the subject, and by his advice communicated with the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootanain view of obtaining the aid of the British Government towards the establishment of the finances of Kotah on a sound footing. The Agent to the Governor-General went to Kotah, and assured the Maha Rao that any proposals submitted by him would be duly considered, and that Government would assist him in the establishment of a system of administration in accordance with his views. The Maha Rao accordingly, on the 16th of October 1873, requested the Agent to the Governor-General to select a punchayet, which should have the entire administration of affairs, subject to the control of the Political Agent. That request was not complied with; but in February 1874 the Agent to the Governor-General appointed Newab Sir Fyez Ally Khan Bahadoor, Minister of Kotah, with unlimited powers, and directed that a liberal allowance should be made to the Maha Rao, who was not to interfere in the administration of affairs by the Newab; the latter was promised the support of Government in carrying out their instructions. The Maha Rao acquiesced in this arrangement. After one year's trial, however, it was found that no good was done, but that, on the contrary, serious mischief had resulted, and consequently, on the 18th of February 1875, the Maha Rao suggested the adoption of the system, which had been proposed by him in 1873, and specified the grievances that then pressed most severely on his people and on himself. A year elapsed, and no reply was given. Meantime the evil grew worse. The grievances complained of were at various times brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General, and of the Political Agent. The Agent to the Governor-General returned the following reply to the first representation of the Maharaja, dated the 4th March 1876:

"Your friendly letter of the 18th of February 1875 duly came to hand,, and, conformably to the requisition contained therein, I have transmitted it to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

I have carefully considered the contents of your letter. With respect to the jagheers of the ladies, and their personal expenses referred to in it, these matters have already been disposed off. As regards the retrenchment of expenses previously allowed for temples and religious gifts, &c., mentioned in your letter, I have to state that these charges were considered to be too great, and therefore it was necessary to curtail them in view of the reduction of the expenses of the State. But if you should think, with respect to any particular item, that there has been an excessive reduction, that will be re-considered.

An order shall be passed allowing you at all times to look into the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Kotah State. You may, if you please, depute a respectable and confidential person on your behalf to inspect those accounts. If Newab Sir Fyez Ali Khan Bahadoor should, in the management of difficult State affairs, find it necessary to institute proceedings of a novel or important character, you shall be informed of the same without delay.

I, your friend, am and shall always be, ready to receive any representations that may be made to me in respect of the management of the affairs of your State, or of any important request that may be made on behalf of the Kotah Durbar, and such representations shall always receive my best attention and consideration.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council seeing that there was mismanagement in the affairs of the Kotah State was pleased to pass certain orders, and as these orders were passed under circumstances which rendered them necessary it is not desirable that there should be any change in the arrangements then made,

Moreover, when you received intimation of the orders of Government, you were informed that Government did not desire that you should interfere in the administration of the affairs of the State, while that administration was carried on under the orders of Government.

The observations in your letter respecting the conduct of Newab Sir Fyez Ali Khan Bahadoor are reasonable. He, being a Dewan of your State, did not act under your orders, but according to his own opinion, a course which was opposed to usage and custom. His Excellency, on a consideration of those facts, has been pleased to order that, in future, the post of Newab Sir Fyez Ali Khan Bahadoor shall be designated Superintendent and Manager of the Kotah Raj under the

British Government, and he is, therefore, no longer Dewan of the State. I, your friend, except that by making this alteration in that post you will be satisfied, and that there will be an end to all complaints, because you laid much stress and dwelt at length on this point in your letter. It is, in future, to be understood that the Superintendent will always pay due regard to your wishes and to your orders, and that he shall attend to any representations which you may make to him. This reply is written for your information.

I shall be happy at finding that you are pleased.

The second letter of the Agent is still more peremptory:

"My friend, I have received a petition or memorial dated the 1st of April 1876, based on the authority of a Mooktearnamah in the name of Kanjessuree Pundit Krishna Rao Juswant.

The points in the petition which are deserving of consideration shall be duly considered, but on a pernsal of it it appears that some of the statements made in it are irrelevant and unmeaning. Besides, there are some imputations cast upon Newab Sir Fyez Ali Khan Bahadoor, who has been appointed on the part of Government, as Superintendent, of the Kotah Raj, which cannot at all be admitted.

My friend, it appears clearly to me that you have again been influenced by those bad advisers on account of whom you heretofore fell into difficulties. It is also evident that you have misunderstood my instructions for bettering your circumstances, and that you ought to have given assistance in important matters for the proper administration of your State. Hence, in future, I shall have to adopt different measures.

Now, it is necessary for me to remind you that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has passed an order interdicting you from interfering in any way with, or offering any obstruction to, the administration of Newab Sir Fyez Ali Khan Bahadoor, the Superintendent. It appears from the petition which has been lately filed that you have commenced to interfere with his administration.

If you do not forthwith desist from throwing obstacles in the way of the acts of the Superintendent the result will not be conducive to your welfare.

The Am Mooktear of the Maharaja has submitted a memorial on behalf of His Highness to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council detailing all his grievances. We regret we cannot make room for the memorial *in extenso*, but we give below that portion, which treats of the personal part of the case:

"The perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests established in 1817 between the British Government and the Rulers of Kotah, whose independence was then acknowledged and its maintenance provided for, encourages the Maha Rao in this emergency to hope that Your Excellency will put an end to the mischievous system which excludes him from that exercise of power in the internal administration of the affairs of his State guaranteed to him at the last re-adjustment of the relations between the British Government and that State. To quote the words of the Maha Rao, 'this request cannot seem unreasonable or impracticable. The Political Agent of the British Government is my equal and my friend. He wishes well to myself and to my State. Nothing that he will do can ever tend to the injury of my Raj or to the disadvantage of myself or my family. The Minister is a person of a totally different character and position. Though he is my paid servant he demeans himself, not as my equal only, but as my superior in the State. He needlessly and vexatiously places himself in a antagonism to my personal comfort, and renders it impossible for me to maintain my position and dignity as Maharajah of Kotah. He does not deign to use even common courtesy in his dealings with me. The Political Agent, who shall have the superintendence of the affairs of the Raj, will have a due regard to my position, and to the honor of my family. He will not, in the exercise of the authority which will be vested in him, permit servants of the State wantonly to insult the Rajah and his family; nor will he suffer any individual to reduce his master to a state of dependence on him, as the Minister now does. He passes orders in all matters in his own name, and in a form and manner indicating that he is the ruler of the State. He regards himself as equal in rank to the hereditary Maha Rao of Kotah, and assumes in public the precedence to which I alone am entitled in my own Raj. On all occasions, and in all his measures, he arrogates to himself the respect and deference due to the Sovereign of the State alone, and assumes the position which can rightfully be filled only by me. It will suffice to mention one instance of the insolence of the Minister, which was exhibited in the presence of the former Political Agent, who honored me with a visit. On that occasion I took my proper place on a seat to the right hand of the Political Agent, but the Minister constrained me to quit my seat, and taking my place, assumed to himself that precedence which is rightfully assigned by law, custom, and courtesy to the Maharajah. The Minister assumes greater state than I the Maharajah have been accustomed to. He even places himself on all occasions, and in matters of ceremony, on an equality with me, which the nearest and most respected members of my own family would not venture to do. Every one who has shown me due respect, and all who have interested themselves for my welfare have been visited with the displeasure of the Minister. My personal servants especially have on that account experienced harsh treatment at his hands. This persecution of all who exhibit any regard for me has so terrified my servants, and other friends, that all who used formerly, according to the custom of the State, to pay their respects to me at certain times, are now deterred from doing so, and dare not even approach me. The Minister unwarrantably resumed all the jagheers which were held under said grants by the princesses and ladies of the Maha Rao's family, and they have consequently been reduced to a state of degrading dependence, and even to actual want. This is a shameful dishonor to the family. It has been the established custom from time immemorial for Rajpoot Rajahs, Chiefs, and gentlemen, and even for persons of moderate means, to grant jagheers to the ladies of their family for their separate use. These grants are made expressly for the purpose of maintaining these ladies in dignity and respectability suitable to their social position. Such grants by a Rajah are absolutely unresumable by any power in the State, and they revert to the grantor, or his representatives, only in the event of the grantee dying without issue. But the Minister, wantonly desregarding the established usages and customs which have the force of law in Kotah, not confiscated these jagheers but, violating the ordinary rules of common decency, he proceeded to the length of summarily fining my wife and mother, an outrage unparalleled in the annals of Rajpootana. The following is a copy of one of the orders issued in this most offensive proceeding.

No. 70.

Hookumnamah from the highest Functionary in Raj Kotah,

AT THE SITTING OF

MUMTAZ-OO-DOWLAH, NEWAB HAJEE MAHOMED FYEZ ALI, KHAN BAHADOOR, C. S. I.

To the address of Moonshee Pinhowle Bhyro Bux.

Your report, in reply to the Hookumnamah of this Cutchery respecting the realisation of the fine which was imposed upon Sree Mansingotenee Jee, mother of the Sovereign, Ranee Sree Girinjee, and Patinjee, upon the Belladars or Dewans of the Zenana, has been received.

Your report states that the said Belladars have not paid the fine, and their answers are sent with your report.

You are hereby informed that it is your duty at once to realise the amount of the fine, and to forward communications on the subject; and you are hereby ordered to realise the amount of the fine immediately and to remit it here. In the event of the money not being paid, you are to arrest the Belladars, and send them in custody to me.

Dated the 18th day of May 1874. A. D.

Some orders were passed by the Agent to the Governor-General, on the application of those ladies; he thought those orders met the requirements of the case; to be sufficient, but they were inadequate, or else they were not carried out by the Superintendent, as was explained by your petitioner to the Agent to the Governor-General. Only two out of a large number of jagheers were restored; the rents and profits of these estates which were drawn by the Superintendent while they remained in his hands, and all the other jagheers are still retained by him. Lamenting these injuries and insults the Maha Rao observed to the Agent to the Governor-General that a European officer might possibly regard these affronts and indignities as matters of minor importance, but that in fact, and in the opinion of the people, the assumption by the Minister of the personal privileges and prerogatives which, in Kotah, as in all Rajpoot States, can lawfully be exercised only by the rulers of those States is a grave offence. In the words of the authority above quoted, 'the princes and chiefs of India as they lose the substance cling to the forms of station. The pride of reason may smile at such a feeling, but it exists, and it would be alike opposed to the principles of humanity and policy to deny its gratification."

We do not wish to prejudge the case. At the same time we must confess that the state of feeling between the Maharaja and his Minister is not conducive to the welfare of the State. One of these must "go"—and who that person should be treaty obligations must decide. We can well believe that Newab Sir Fyez Ally has simply done his duty, and nothing more, and that the Maharajah has been misled by bad advisers, but when the prince has no confidence in his Minister, the British Government should not incur the odium of thrusting the one upon the other. But before a severance is attempted in justice to Newab Sir Fyez Ali a thorough and open enquiry ought to be made into the charges preferred against him by an independent and impartial commission consisting of both European officers and Native gentlemen, who will command the confidence of both parties.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Dewan Kirparam, Minister of Kashmir. He was an orthodox Hindu of the ultra type, and carried his orthodoxy to an extreme, which we fear cost him his life. He would not allow himself to be treated by a European physician. He was a very able and shrewd man. He was remarkably conversant with the secret springs of Central Asian politics. The prosperity of Kashmir was not a little due to his intelligent administration of the State.

IN OUR Durga Puja number we published a petition of certain Hindu inhabitants of Panduah to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor representing the disability under which they had been put by the Magistrate of Hooghly in performing their religion by the interdiction placed by the latter upon the religious procession of Durga on the Bejaya or immersion day. Sir Richard Temple, with that spirit of religious toleration, which distinguishes his reign,—barring of course the Mahesh Car business which we notice separately, and in which he has shewn a lamentable weakness—at once issued orders that the petitioners should be allowed to exercise their religion without molestation, and the Police carried out the orders faithfully. The District Superintendent of the Hooghly Police proceeded to Panduah before the Bhasan day, and summoned the leading Hindus and Mahomedans of the village and explained to them that as it was the wish and pleasure of Her Majesty the Empress of India that all classes of her subjects should follow their religions without let or hindrance, His Honor has directed that the Hindus should be accorded the same liberty and protection for their Durga procession that were accorded to the Mahomedans for their Mohurrum procession. We are glad to learn that the Mahomedans raised no objections, and that on the Bejaya day the procession was conducted by the Hindus under the protection of the Police without any disturbance whatever. About ten thousand Hindus we are informed came from the neighbouring villages to witness the procession. Their joy and gratitude knew no bounds; they blessed the Governor through whose generosity they said they were permitted to perform their religion as Hindus. For a hundred years they had labored under disability, and the feeling of gratitude, which animates them for the emancipation they have at last achieved under the ægis of Sir Richard Temple, pervades the whole Hindu community. Repeated attempts had been made in times gone by for the removal of the disability; once the late Babu Mutty Lal Seal engaged Mr. Longueville Clarke to plead the cause of the Panduah Hindus, but without success. Then the Panduah Mahomedans had great influence with the big civilians who ruled the destinies of the country; they served them as Sheristadars, Peshkars, Munshis, Sudder Ameens, and Principal Sudder Ameens, and they invariably carried the day. But the times have changed. The old class of Mahomedans have passed away; the new generation is more tolerant, and the Government is liberal. The religious freedom accorded to the Hindus of Panduah will remain a glorious monument of Sir Richard Temple's administration.

NATIVE CALCUTTA has been seized with a panic on the advent of a disease called *Saruku mari* or *Kutkati*, which it is said first originated in Madras, then travelled to Orissa and Midnapore, and has now come down to Calcutta *via* Shibpore and Howrah. Several cases have been reported to us, some of them by a medical gentleman, but we cannot vouch for them. The course of the disease is peculiar. Either the toe or the fore-finger of the hand is suddenly seized with pain, which rushes up rapidly; if the part affected be at once bandaged and cauterized with the application of a red hot iron, the progress of the disease is arrested. After a few hours the patient is all right. It is said that hitherto only persons of the lower class have been attacked with the disease. We hope the Health-Officer will make an enquiry into the subject, and publish a report upon it.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred in Calcutta on Wednesday last. There was the wreck of a vessel, called the *British Viceroy*, off no 3, Calcutta moorings, and for several days past torpedo experiments were made to blow it up. On Wednesday a cask containing gun-powder on board a torpedo boat exploded at 2-10 P. M. We make the following extract from the official account of it:

"It was ascertained from enquiries that there were 15 men in all on board the Torpedo Boat viz., Sergeant Harrison, 2 native sepoys, 1 serang, 1 bhandaree, 1 driver, and 9 lascars, of whom there is no trace of 8 men. Of the others, one is severely burnt, and lying at the Medical College Hospital; and 2 others, also severely burnt in the face and body, one of whom had a fracture of the left ribs, are lying at the Mayo Hospital. One who had a slight cut on the head, was dressed and discharged at the Mayo Hospital; and 2 left the Torpedo Boat some time before the explosion, and are unharmed. The body of one was found at Koila Ghat, and was removed to the Medical College Hospital dead-house. Besides those, seven others were injured, viz., one Denonath Doss, while standing at Messrs. Moran and Co.'s premises was struck with a piece of iron; two dandees of a cargo boat, lying off Colvin's Ghat, had fractures, the one of his left ankle, and the other of his left arm. Both these men were seated on the boats at the time of the explosion. One khalasee, while working at the capstan on board the Port Commissioners sloop *Cavery*, lying about 60 yards north-west of the Torpedo Boat, was struck on the right hand, below the waist, by a piece of copper, about 2 maunds, which was blown from the Torpedo Boat on to the roof of the *Cavery* smashing the wooden frame, and falling down on the top of the capstan. These four men were removed to the Medical Hospital, and have been detained for treatment. One Khalasee of No. 1 heave-up boat, lying about 40 yards west of the Torpedo Boat, was struck on the back by a piece of wood, a fragment of the latter. A palkee-bearer, who was standing near the Small Cause Court, was struck on his right leg by piece of iron, causing fracture of the bone. A dandy of a cargo boat, lying at Police Ghat, While seated on his boat, received a wound, causing nacture of his right hip. These three men were also sent to Mayo Hospital, where they are detained for treatment.

Several neighbouring houses were injured by the explosion. Accidents occur even in best regula-

ted houses, and however we may mourn the fearful loss of life and the serious damage done, it is after all a vain regret. But a wag asks us whether the Government will put a stop to torpedo experiments, which are attended with such serious risk to life and property. If the Government does not intend to interfere with these scientific experiments, he writes with what consistency does it interfere with the religious institutions of the people such as the Mahesh Car on the pretext of prevention of injury to human life ?

ON WEDNESDAY last the case of Hogg *vrs.* Wilson came on for hearing before Mr. Marsden, the Southern Division Magistrate. Mr. Carruthers appeared for Sir Stuart Hogg, and Mr. Wilson defended himself. Before the case proceeded, Mr. Wilson said—

"Mr. Wilson : I desire before the case is proceeded with, if your Worship will allow me, to make an observation. I wish to protest against the unseemly remarks that have been made upon the case, still *sub judice*, in a Calcutta newspaper. I do not for a moment suppose that the language I complain of, will influence the court in the decision it will come to, but at the same time there are—

Mr. Marsden : It appears to me, Mr. Wilson that this is not the proper time for you to make any remarks of such a nature before the trial of the case. You can do so when you make your defence, if you have any to make."

Mr. Carruthers then stated the case on behalf of his client ; the Magistrate remarked—

"Mr. Marsden : It appears to me clear, upon the face of these statements, that I cannot go further into this charge. The statements are clearly defamatory, and come within the meaning of Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. Of course, I am expressing no opinion whatever upon the merits of the case, but merely upon the actual words as they stand."

Before committing the case to the High Court the Magistrate asked Mr. Wilson whether he had anything to say—

"Mr. Wilson : I will merely say here, that I have not or had not the slightest intention or desire to libel Sir Stuart Hogg in any way."

Sir Stuart Hogg was examined. The examination-in-chief being closed, the Magistrate asked Mr. Wilson if he had any questions to put to Sir Stuart Hogg :

"Mr. Wilson : It is scarcely needful ; but I will just put one question.

Mr. Wilson to Sir Stuart Hogg : Have you not personally said that whatever appeared in the *Indian Daily News* would never damage you in the least ?

Sir Stuart Hogg : Possibly I may have said so generally. When asked by my friends if I were going to take notice of any criticisms in the *Indian Daily News*, I may have said that criticisms in the *Indian Daily News* would not damage me or any one else ; but that was not said with reference to these two articles. Previously to last year I may have said so. That was my opinion.

Mr. Wilson : Have you any objection to that being recorded ?

Mr. Wilson to the Magistrate : Have you, Sir, recorded Sir Stuart's last answer ?

The Magistrate to Mr. Wilson : This was what I have recorded : " I may possibly have said so generally, when asked by friends if I was going to take notice of any criticisms in the *Indian Daily News*. I may have said that criticisms in the *Indian Daily News* would not damage me or any one else."

Mr. Wilson : But, Sir, you have not recorded what was last said—" That is my opinion."

The Magistrate to Mr. Wilson : But is that material ?

Mr. Wilson : It will be material subsequently.

The Magistrate to Sir Stuart Hogg : Did you say that.

Sir Stuart Hogg : I did.

On the next day Mr. Wilson was committed to the Sessions on a recognizance of Rs. 5,000. The sessions of the High Court will re-open on the 20th proximo. Here we should remark that the writer of the *Week* in the *Saturday Evening's Englishman* says that Mr. Marsden escaped a gross blunder on Mr. Carruthers' hinting that the prosecutor should be examined. Our contemporary gives credit to the wrong person. The suggestion came not from Mr. Carruthers but from the Native interpreter of the Magistrate. As usual the native gets no credit.

Mr. Wilson was arraigned in a separate case for not registering his name as proprietor and publisher of the *Indian Daily News* under the Press Act. He was fined Rs. 50.

THE EDITOR OF THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION adverting to the frequent complaints made by native chiefs regarding the mode in which their precedence is regulated by the Foreign Office, says " the senseless Indian pride" on the subject is beyond European conception. In the abstract there may be no material difference of opinion in the matter ; but as honor is regulated by the table of precedence, those who long for honor do not evince much " senselessness" in watching it with jealousy : at any rate, is it true that Europeans can have no conception of it ? Are those, who have it was openly said passed the Titles Bill to allay domestic brawls in the Royal household about the precedence of daughters and daughters-in-law ; who exclude a brother-in-law from the most convenient door in the palace, because he has no royal blood in his veins ; who have given their Prime Minister the custody of a seal in order that he may sit above dukes ; who are so annoyingly punctilious about the order in recording names on particular lists ; who have kept up an eternal heart-burning among their servants in India, even after repeated revisions of their table of precedence ; who are daily squabbling about the order in which they should walk into the dinner room even in private houses ; who are so jealous about the first and second chairs to the right and left of the toast at the dinner table ;—are they, we ask , so utterly ignorant of the secret spring which makes the native chiefs quarrel about precedence ? We fancy not. Of course those, who have no place in a table of precedence nor the prospect of ever getting one, cannot be expected to feel any sympathy in the matter, to them philosophy is a welcome relief. But the world at large is too enamoured of handles to and capital letters after names, ribbons, badges, seats in company and the like, to forget them in a hurry.

THE LAST number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains a resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the Cobra-killing circulars and reports. It is stated that during last year 32,591 Cobras were destroyed in all Bengal and the amount expended in rewards rose to Rs. 7,807 against Rs. 200 paid for the destruction of 1757 Cobras in 1874. The number of deaths from snake-bite last year however amounted to 8,807 or 1212 in excess of the number reported for the year preceding. Sufficiently definite statistics have not been furnished to enable Government to decide on the cause of this enormous mortality from snake-bite notwithstanding the large number of snakes killed. The rate of reward for catching or destroying snakes was annas 4 in every district except Patna, Burdwan and Moorshedabad where the rate is annas 8. His Honor has been pleased to continue the reward system and to order that reward should be given to the end of March 1877 at a uniform rate of 4 annas for each cobra killed or brought alive.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal has favoured the proprietor of the Mahesh Car with the following reply to his memorial, which we published in a recent issue :

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

(Resolution.)

JUDICIAL.

Dated Darjeeling, the 26th September 1876.

READ a Memorial dated the 18th instant from Baboo Bissumbhur Bose, of Calcutta, Proprietor of the Mahesh Car, in which he sets forth the circumstances under which, in consequence of orders issued by the authorities of the Hooghly District, it was found impracticable to have the Car dragged during the Ruth festival in the month of June last, and soliciting that the Lieutenant-Governor will take such notice of the conduct of the District authorities as may seem meet, and also that His Honor will be pleased to lay down some definite rules for the future guidance of the District authorities which, while securing the safety of the Public, will admit of the observance of the ceremony without molestation from the District Officers.

ORDER.—Ordered that the memorialist be informed that orders and full directions on both points have already issued, and that if he requires any information as to the procedure to be followed in future, he can address the District Magistrate, who will supply him with full information on the subject.

We do not know which to admire most in the above—the clan feeling of the Lieutenant Governor or his political blindness. Here was a case in which he had from a generous impulse and just appreciation of his own duties given certain specific orders to the District Magistrate, but that officer, evidently relying upon his high position, great name, past reputation, and above all his sacred covenant, defied the orders of his chief, and stopped the dragging of the MaheshCar for the first time since the days of Warren Hastings. And what notice has the Lieutenant Governor taken of the contumacious conduct of this capricious Magistrate ? The public know this much that he has been promoted to an officiating Commissionership. Even he has not been punished with a paper censure. We hear that the Lieutenant Governor has expressed his entire satisfaction with his conduct. If the Magistrate the really deserve support, why should not did grounds upon which that support has been accorded to him be made public ? We have had the version of the proprietor of the Car, which goes much against the Magistrate, and in justice to the latter his version with the Lieutenant Governor's opinion thereon should have been published. We cannot really understand the policy of secrecy, which Sir Richard Temple, we are sorry to own, is most unwisely following, whenever the good reputation of a brother civilian is at stake. The world would have remained ignorant of what His Honor said about Mr. Kirkwood, if his Resolution on the Chittagong case had not accidentally come to our hands. To this day no one knows what he has said to Mr Moseley in the Maldah embankment case, on which the High Court commented so witheringly, though we have heard that on the report of Lord Ulick Browne, the Rajshaye Commissioner, who has taken a view right against that expressed by the High Court, His Honor has not recorded one word of censure, but has advised the Magistrate not to imprison persons of the *bodhralokh* class in haste. Similarly no one knows what notice he has taken of the scandalous conduct of Mr. D'Oyly in the dog case. Indeed, the opinion, we record with sorrow, is gaining ground that Sir Richard Temple, though possessed of many good qualities, is too much of a Civilian to tread upon the toes of his clanmen. Does he realize the position in which he has placed himself in the estimation of the native public by the indecision of character he has shewn in the Mahesh Car business ? He sent repeated telegrams to the proprietor of the Car that he has given orders to the District Magistrate to allow him to drag it, but the Magistrate openly defied his authority, and the result is that the Lieutenant Governor approves his conduct, and lifts him to a Commissionership ! Would he have done so, if the offending Magistrate had not been a brother Civilian with a handle to his name ?

WE ARE glad to notice that there is a prospect of the restoration of the original limit of maximum age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service Examination. The London Correspondent of the *Pioneer* has the following on the subject :

"The Marquis of Salisbury's despatch to the Governor General in Council, dated 24th February 1876 (by which several changes are to be introduced into the manner of selecting and training young men for the Indian Civil service, after July 1878), will shortly be supplemented by another despatch, in which the former one is to be in some respects modified. The maximum age at which a young candidate may compete has been fixed at 19th years by the despatch of February last. From all sides remonstrances have poured in upon the India House with respect to this alteration. Parents, teachers, medical men, and every one who has any experience whatever in the matter, declare that 19 is too young, and that the maximum ought to be fixed at 21, as it is now. The Secretary of State is said to be one of the most difficult men in the world to convince when once he has made up his mind on any question. But the opposition to this new rule has been so universal, that he will, it is supposed, be obliged to give way. Medical men in particular are almost unanimous in their opinion that with a very great number of young men having to submit to such a severe examination (to say nothing of the previous two years' training which must commence at 17 years of age) when only 19 would tell most injuriously upon the brain. Dr. Birdwood, of the Indian Museum, in a speech he made some short time ago before a medical society, declared that if the new rule was persevered in, we should see numerous young men suffering from the worst form of brain complaints. The tutors and "crammers" throughout England have also remonstrated very strongly against the new rule which it is sought to introduce."

The case of Indian candidates is far stronger, and we hope Lord Salisbury will listen to the voice of reason.

AN ESTEEMED Bangalore Correspondent writes to us as follows :

"We have here one independently conducted Native journal (only one) called "the Karnataka Prakasika." Its vernacular articles are very good, and I am sorry you cannot read it. However I can assure you that your Patriotism will not be ill spent towards it. One of its good offices is to revive Sanskrit, which is unfortunately being forgotten here, under the cold eye of the local administration. Once Mysore boasted of 1st class Sanskrit Pandits and institutions ; they all disappeared once the demise of our old Maharajah for want of encouragement. Our old Pundits are dying out and there is no replacement. Should this continue for a few years more we would become as much strangers to Sanskrit, as our Yankee brethern across the sea. It is a great pity that Sanskrit is not made compulsory in the Degree Examinations, as I believe it is the case in the Calcutta University. Its being optional with candidates is simply suici-

dal. Cannot you, therefore, as our true Patriot raise your voice in support of our divine heirloom, and make it pronounced as a compulsory subject at least in Mysore? An enlightened gentleman of this place Mr. Raghavachar is doing his best to encourage the study of Sanskrit. He presented last year on the Prince's visi, a gold medal to a candidate from Mysore who passed B A. in Sanskrit, and promised prizes of Sanskrit Text-books to those, who would pass the ensuing Matriculation, F. A. and B. A. Examinations in Sanskrit as their optional language, and has invested a fund to meet the value of the prizes every year hereafter. The following circular has been issued on the subject by the local Director of Public Instruction.

CIRCULAR, *dated 11th September* 1876.

REWARDS FOR SANSKRIT.

In connection with Circular of the 17th July last, announcing certain rewards for Sanskrit offered by Mr. A. S. Raghavachar, it is hereby notified, at the request of that gentleman that in honour of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty of the title of Empress of India on the 1st of January next, he has made arrangements for commencing the presentation of the said rewards on the results of the University examinations to be held in December next.

L. RICE,
Director of Public Instruction,
Mysore and Coorg.

Famine, when I last wrote to you, was apprehended here, but now the grim monster has closed in. Relief measures are being taken. Rains keep off. Prices rising to a fearful extent.

A CORRESPONDENT at Simla thus writes to us about the affairs of Kotah:

"The information at page 464 of your issue of the 25th September 1876 regarding Newab Sir Fiz Ally Khan Bahadoor K. C. S. I., having been recalled to Simla, in anticipation of investigation into charges of the contumely preferred by the Maharaja of Kotah is simply a gross exaggeration of facts. Sir Fiz Ally Khan obtained 3 months' privilege leave of absence from the Government of India, from his post at Kotah, and merely for a change and to meet His Excellency, Lord Lytton, came to Simla. You must be aware that the Newab is held in great esteem by the Government of India and its Officers. And indeed from all that I learn and hear he met with a very warm welcome and reception from His Excellency. As regards the complaints of the Maha Rao of Kotah they are being carried on ever since Sir Fiz Ally Khan assumed charge of Kotah, one and all after due inquiry met the rubbish basket as groundless; the present is a simple restoration of former ones on its way to the same fate."

FOR THE first time the Mahomedans of Calcutta held a public meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday last. Following the example of the Mahomedans of Bombay they met to express sympathy with Turkey in the present crisis. We are informed that about six hundred Mahomedan gentlemen were present with a sprinkling of Hindus and four Europeans. On the motion of Kazi Abdul Baree, seconded by Shaikh Esa Bin Kurtas, Moulavi Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur took the chair. We have received the following official report of the meeting:

First Resolution.

Moved by Prince Mahomed Raheemooddeen of the Mysore Family.

Seconded by Nakhoda Hajee Abdool Wahid and carried unanimously.

That this Meeting desires to express the deep concern and grief felt by the Mahomedan Community of India, at the troubles which have of late befallen the Government of the Head of their Religion and Custodian of their Holy Cities and Shrines—His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

Second Resolution.

Moved by Prince Mirza Jahan Kuddur Bahadoor of the Oudh Family.

Seconded by Mirza Mahomed Bakur Sheerazee and carried by acclamation.

That this Meeting desires to express the sincere gratitude of the Mahomedan Community of India, for the firm support which, in spite of all opposition, the Government of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India has given to the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, at this crisis.

Third Resolution,

Moved by Prince Mahomed Kamilooddeen of the Mysore Family.

Seconded by Prince Mirza Kara Hussan Bahadoor (son of the king of oudh) and carried unanimously.

That an Address be presented to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India, on behalf of the Mahomedan Community of India, to the above effect; and that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be solicited to forward the same through His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

Fourth Resolution.

Moved by Moulvie Mahomed Abdoor Rawoof.

Seconded by Moonshee Nuwazish Hosain and carried by acclamation.

That, while warmly sympathising with the Turkish Government, this Meeting desires to express the abhorrence and indignation, felt by the Mahomedans of India at the atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Circassians and Bashi Bazouks, in Bulgaria,—and their earnest desire, that crimes springing from the passions of irregular troops, employed in Civil War, should not be regarded as in any way encouraged or countenanced by the Mahomedan Religion.

Fifth Resolution.

Moved by Moulvie Abbass Ali Khan,

Seconded by Samaood Dowlah Bahadoor and carried by acclamation.

That this Meeting desires to express the conviction of the Mahomedans of India, that the present War in Servia is not a Religious War between Mahomedans and Christians as such,—but an Ordinary Civil War between the Sublime Porte and its rebellious subjects—encouraged and supported by the people of the Neighbouring Provinces, as well as by Foreign Intriguers, who have been long known to covet the rich European possessions of His Sacred Majesty the Sultan.

Sixth Resolution.

Moved by Nakhoda Hajeenoor Mahomed.

Seconded by Shaikh Morad Ali and carried unanimously.

That a Subscription be raised among the Mahomedans of India for the Relief of the wounded Turks, and the families of those killed in War.

Seventh Resolution.

Moved by Moulvie Abdool Jubbar.

Seconded by Nuwab Syud Mahomed Mehdee Khan of the Chitpore Family and carried unanimously.

That the Government of India be moved through His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to authorize the Collectors of the different Districts throughout India, to receive, in deposit, sums subscribed for this object, and to forward the same to the Central, Committee in Calcutta, for transmission to the Turkish Government.

At this place Baboo Prannauth Pundit Saraswati with the permission of the chairman, made some remarks on the objects and proceedings of this meeting.

Eighth Resolution.

Moved by Moulvie Mahomed Zuhoorool Huck.

Seconded by Nawab Karamutood Dowlah Bahadoor and carried unanimously.

That the following gentlemen be invited to form a Committee for the carrying out of the Resolutions just passed, with power to add to their number:—

Moved by Moulvie Ahmud and.

Seconded by Hajee Mahomed Jaffer Isfihanee.

That thanks be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

The Chairman gratefully acknowledged the thanks tendered to him by the meeting, and the meeting broke up at 5½ P. M.

Another meeting was held at the house of Newab Ameer Ali Khan Bahadur to raise subscriptions for the relief of Turkish sufferers from the war.

We hope the Mahomedan community of India will raise and remit an amount for the purpose worthy of their name and of the object.

A CURIOUS construction was given by the Director of Public Instruction to the late circular of Government prohibiting its officers to take presents from private individuals. The Pundits of the Sanscrit College were served with a copy of the circular for information and guidance. They represented that the presents given to them by pious Hindus on occasions of religious and social ceremonies were tokens of respect for their learning, and were not intended to influence them in any way in their official capacity. We are glad to learn that the Director has subsequently withdrawn the interdiction as regards the Professors of the Sanscrit College.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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,, Ramdas Sen, Berhampore	13	4	0
,, Preonath Ghose, Synthia	20	0	0
,, Tarinichurn Ghose, Cooch Behar	5	0	0

Government Notifications,

Calcutta Gazette.—*October* 4, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 29th September* 1876.—Mr. W. H. Grimley, Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the 15th July last, *vice* Mr. W. E. Ward,

Mr. Grimley will, however, continue to officiate as a Secretary to the Board of Revenue until further orders.

Mr. H. J. Newbery, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. W. H. Grimley, but to continue to officiate until further orders as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly in the Second Grade.

Mr. E. G. Glazier, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpoor, is allowed leave of absence for one month and a half, from the 1st October, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 27th September 1876.—The orders of the 4th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, appointing Baboo Brojo Mohun Roy, Deputy Collector, employed on the special duty of taking up lands for the Northern Bengal (State) Railway, to be a Deputy Collector in Bogra, are cancelled.

The 28th September 1876.—Mr. C. A. Kelly, C.S., is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Rungpore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. L. B. B. King, or until further orders.

The 30th September 1876.—Mr. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on settlement work, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Bogra. This cancels the orders of the 14th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, transferring Mr. Rattray to Julpigoree.

OPIUM.—*The 30th September* 1876.—Mr. J. D. Savi, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Monghyr, is allowed leave of absence for one month and eighteen days from the 18th proximo, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. H. F. Drummond, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Monghyr, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Monghyr during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. D. Savi, or until further orders.

EMIGRATION.—*The 27th September* 1876.—Mr. E. R. Forbes, Personal Assistant to the Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th October 1876.

MEDICAL.—*The 24th September* 1876.—Assistant Surgeon Prisitosh Haldar is appointed to be Superintendent of the Orissa Circle of Vaccination.

The 27th September 1876.—The following Moonsifs are promoted to the First Grade:—

Baboo Chunder Koomar Mitter, Moonsif of Phenchoogunge, in Sylet, with effect from the date of Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Chuckerbutty's promotion to a Subordinate Judgeship.

Baboo poorno Chunder Roy, Additional Moonsif of Dukhin shabazpore, in Backergunge, with effect from the date of Moulvi Husmatoolah's retirement.

Baboo Grish Chunder Roy, Moonsif of Ghosegong, in Mymensingh, with effect from the date of Baboo Hurro Proshad Sen's retirement.

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Roy, Additional Moonsif of Bongong, in Nuddea, with effect from the date of Baboo Bhoobun Chunder Mookerjee's promotion to a Subordinate Judgeship.

Baboo Krishna Mohun Mookerjee, B.L., Moonsif of Diamond Harbour, in the 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from the date of Baboo Kassi Nath Doss's retirement.

Baboo Jeebun Kishen Chatterjee, Moonsif of Nemal, in Midnapore, with effect from the date of Mr. W. Cardozo's death.

The following Moonsifs are promoted to the Second Grade:—

Moulvi Syed Emam Ali, Moonsif of Buxar, in Shahabad, *vice* Baboo Grish Chunder Roy, promoted.

Moulvi Mahomed Nurul Hossein, Moonsif of Begoo Serai, in Bhagulpore, with effect from the date of Baboo Mohesh Chunder Roy's retirement.

Baboo Koroona Dass Bose, M.A. and B.L. Moonsif of Dakhin Sabazpore, in Backergunge, *vice* Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Roy, promoted.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

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This Machine has the arrangement (by means of bevel wheels) for altering length of cut; also tooth rollers, steel face, and rising mouthpiece. For a small holding, where there are a few cows and horses, R. & C. can confidently recommend this Machine Rs. 125 each.

No. 3C Chaff Machine.

This Machine is fitted with patent stop motion, which by merely pressing a handle within reach of the feeder, instantaneously arrests the progress of the rollers. It has also the patent Cast-steel mouthpiece, and is adapted for hand or power. The length of cut can be varied by changing a pair of wheels Rs. 185 each.

No. 4D Chaff Machine.

This Machine has patented improvements similar to the last mentioned, *viz*, stop motion, steel mouthpiece and the well-known self-feed safety tooth roller, the form of which has recently been improved and reconstructed, so that the feeding is thereby facilitated and even occasional slipping and choking are prevented. The Machine is made entirely of iron, firmly bolted and stayed together, standing steadily and working with ease. Its main bearing is of brass, and the working parts are fitted with greatest precision. The length of cut can be varied from ¼ of an inch up to ¾ by change wheels ... ... Rs. 250 each.

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আমার কনিষ্ঠা ভগ্নী জ্বর, প্রদর, অরুচি, শরীর ও মস্তক ফোলা, নাক হইতে শীরা বাহির হওয়া, গা, হাত, পা, কামড়ানি ইত্যাদি নানাবিধ পীড়ায় অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতে ছিল, মহাশয়ের অমৃত রস সেবনে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হইয়াছে। আমার প্রতিবাসী শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু প্রাণকৃষ্ণ হালদার জ্বর, বাই, অর্শ, অজীর্ণ রোগে অতিশয় কষ্ট পাইতেছিলেন। অজীর্ণ এরূপ হইত যে অন্ন আহারের ১৫ দিন পরে, ঐ অন্ন স্বআকারে নির্গত হইত। আপনার অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য হইয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচন্দ্র নন্দী।
মোঃ তেলীপাড়া পোষ্ট আফিস জয়নগর

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক মহৌষধীর মহৎ গুণ, যাহা বর্ণনা করিয়াছেন, তাহা আমাদিগের পরীক্ষায় সুন্দররূপে হৃদ প্রত্যয় হইয়াছে।

শ্রীআশুতোষ রায়।
কোড়নগাছি জেলা নদীয়া।

আপনার প্রেরিত অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া, আমি নানাপ্রকার রোগ হইতে পরিত্রাণ পাইয়াছি। ইহার নিমিত্ত আমি আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতার সহিত আপনাকে শত২ ধন্যবাদ দিতেছি।

শ্রীমতিলাল হালদার।
মোঃ দারজিলিং।

ইত্যাগ্রে মহাশয়ের নিকট হইতে যে অমৃত রস ঔষধী সমভিব্যাহারে আনা হয়, বিগত বৈশাখ মাসের মধ্যে মৎ পত্নী নানা প্রকার উৎকট ব্যধিগ্রস্থ হইয়াছিলেন। এমন কি জীবন রক্ষার কোন উপায় ছিল না। এমত অবস্থায় ঐ ঐষধী সেবনান্তর কতিপয় দিবস মধ্যেই আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীঈশ্বরচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরী।
জমীদার বাহালগ্রাম, রাইগঞ্জ পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রকাশিত অমৃত রস আনয়ন করিয়া আমার পরিবারকে সেবন করানতে, অনেক পরিমাণে রোগের উপশম বোধ হইতেছে। শারিরিক দৌর্ব্বল্যতা পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অনেক বিশেষ হইয়াছে, তবে উদরের বেদনা যে একেবারে আরাম হইয়াছে, তাহা বলিতে পারি না। এখন যে প্রকার অবস্থা দেখিতেছি, তাহাতে বোধ হয় আরও কিছু অধিক-পরিমাণ ঔষধ সেবন করাইলে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হওয়ার সম্ভব। কারণ পীড়াও নিতান্ত অল্প দিনের নহে।

শ্রীশশীভুষণ হালদার ডেপুটি মাজিষ্ট্রেট।
মোঃ মাতাভাঙ্গা জেলা কুচবিহার।

মহাশয়! বৎসরাবধি আমি জ্বর এবং কাশে অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিলাম। ডাক্তারী ও বৈদ্য মতের নানা প্রকার ঔষধী ব্যবহার করাতেও পীড়ার কিঞ্চিন্মাত্র উপশম না হওয়ায় পরিশেষে মহাশয়ের জগতপরিচিত অমৃত রস ব্যবহার করাতে সম্যক আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছি। আমার যেরূপ উপকার করিলেন, ইহাতে মহাশয়ের নিকট চীরকৃতজ্ঞতা-পাশে বদ্ধ থাকিলাম, এবং যাহাতে আপনার অমৃত রস এই গ্রামে এবং ইহার চতুষ্পার্শে বিশেষ প্রকারে পরিচিত হয়, তজ্জন্য সর্ব্বদা চেষ্টিত থাকিলাম।

শ্রীরমানাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ হরিপুর জেলা দিনাজপুর।

মহাশয় আপনার উদাসীন দত্ত অমৃত রস মহৌষধীর গুণ ভুবনবিখ্যাত, এবং কএকটী রোগীকে আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে দেখিয় অসীম আনন্দ সাগরে মগ্ন হইলাম। না জানি মহাশয় কত প্রাণীকে অকাল কালগ্রাস হইতে মুক্ত করিয়া কতই পুণ্য উপার্জ্জন করিতেছেন, ইহাতে আপনাকে অগণ্য ধন্যবাদ করিতেছি।

শ্রীচৌধুরী প্রতাপনারায়ণ রায়।
জমীদার বাঁশডিহা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

মহাশয়ের ঔষধ আনাইয়া বহুতর ব্যক্তিকে সেবন করানতে প্রায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। অতএব কাহাকেও পুরাতন রোগাক্রান্ত দেখলে আপনার মহৌষধ সেবন করিয়া আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে উপদেশ দিতেছি।

শ্রীনীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ বহড়ু, মজীলপুর পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রেরিত পত্র দ্বারা শ্রীদীনহরি নন্দীর বিষয় সমুদয় অবগত হইলাম। তিন নিঃসন্দেহ জুয়াচুরি করিয়াছেন, কারণ আমি তাঁহার নিকট হইতে ২৫ শিশি অমৃতরস গ্রহণ করি, তন্মধ্যে ২০টি ঔষধ দ্বারায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। শেষকালে যে ৫ শিশি লইয়াছিলাম, এবং যাহাতে বাঙ্গালা টীকিট দেওয়াছিল তাহা সেবনে কোন উপকার হয় নাই। অতএব এ প্রদেশে নীচ জাতীয় কোন ব্যক্তিকে ব্যবসার জন্য ঔষধ প্রদানে কোন আবশ্যক নাই। তবে যদি শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় এখানে ঔষধ আনয়ন করেন, তাহা হইলে আমরা তাঁহার নিকট হইতে গ্রহণ করিব।

শ্রীঅপূর্ব্বকৃষ্ণ সেন কবিরাজ।
মোঃ জয়নগর মজীলপুর।

ইতি পূর্ব্বে শ্রীযুক্ত নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় দ্বারায় যে কএকটী ঔষধী আনয়ন হইয়াছিল; তাহার কোনটীই বিফল হয় নাই, যাঁহাকে২ সেবন করান হইয়াছিল, তাঁহারা আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচাঁদ বিশ্বাস।
মোঃ ধাউদাঁড় জেলা সাহাবাদ।

অপরাধীর যেরূপ সমুচীত দণ্ড দেওয়া বিধেয়, উপকারীর প্রতি পুরস্কার ও কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করাও তদ্রূপ সর্ব্বতোভাবে কর্ত্তব্য। দেখিলাম অনেকেই মহাশয়ের ঔষধীর আশ্চর্য্য গুণ বর্ণন করিয়াছেন, অতএব আমি যে কিছুক লব্যবহার করিয়া ইহার অসামান্য গুণের পরিচয় প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছি তজ্জন্য কেনই বা কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ না করিব, কেনই বা এই অলোক সামান্য প্রাণদায়িনী ঔষধীর গুণ গরিমা বর্ণনে অগ্রসর না হইব। আমার এক প্রিয়বন্ধুর কিছুকাল হইতে শিরঃপীড়া ছিল, কোন প্রকার চিকিৎসায় তাহা আরোগ্য হয় নাই। ডাক্তার হরিশ্চন্দ্র শর্ম্মার হিম-সাগর তৈলও ব্যবহার করান হইয়াছিল কিন্তু তাহাতেও উপশম হয় নাই, অবশেষে অনন্যোপায় হইয়া মহাশয়ের সন্ন্যাসীদত্ত ঔষধ ব্যবহার করাতে তিনি আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরাজেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত।
মোঃ রায়না ক্লবের সম্পাদক।

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শ্রীকালীধন চক্রবর্ত্তী।
মোঃ কলিকাতা ওল্ড কোর্ট হাউস ষ্ট্রীট।

আপনার অনুমতিতে শ্রীমতী মাতাঠাকুরাণীকে স্নান ও আহারাদী ব্যবস্থা করিয়া দেওয়ায় এক্ষণে নিদ্রা ভয়ে দূর হইয়াছেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে বিস্তর উপকার দর্শিয়াছে; এ পর্য্যন্ত সম্পূর্ণ সুস্থাবস্থায় আছেন।

শ্রীজ্ঞানেন্দ্রকুমার রায় চৌধুরী।
মোঃ টাকী।

ইত্যাগ্রে যে ঔষধী আপনার নিকট হইতে আনান হইয়াছিল, তাহা আপনার প্রেরিত নিয়মাবলীর নিয়মানুসারে সেবন করাতে পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অসুস্থের অনেক হ্রাস হইয়া আপাততঃ শরীরের স্ফূর্ত্তি লাভ করিয়াছি।

শ্রীনারায়ণচন্দ্র চৌধুরী রায় বাহাদুর।
মোঃ চুড়ামন।

৫ শিশি অমৃত রস অনতিবিলম্বে পাঠাইয়া বাধিত করিবেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে অনেকের উপকার লাভ হইয়াছে।

শ্রীকৈলাশচন্দ্র রায় মহাশয়।
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Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

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(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

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From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

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